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BY

MRS. BRYAN WELLS COLLIER

Biographies

of

Representative Women
of The South

1861-1925

Vol. 3

Mrs. Bryan Wells Collier

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MRS. JOHN ALLEN WALKER
(Sketch on pages 76, 77)

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Dedication

My heart thrills with a new joy as I present and dedicate this, my third volume of Representative Women of the South, to Southern Womanhood of Today.

I have accomplished this work by your gracious help and interest. Every day you have made life sweeter, better and more useful to me, as I have recorded chapter after chapter of the ancestral records of your royal blood and I shall ever be satisfied with your grateful benediction on this labor of love.

Happier still, if as the years pass on I may be permitted to pursue this mighty task and give to history many more volumes of the great and noble women of my country, the land which has ever been "peopled with the dream fabric" of a nation whose civilization has uplifted the world in song and story of heroic and chivalrous manhood and gentle, cultured and queenly womanhood.

Yes, the South will ever have a charm that holds the golden chapter in American history that no other nation can claim. For "the indestructible kingdom of the land of twilight dreams" still lives, and but for the blood royal of the ancient line that still ripples in the heroic strain of her children today I would find no inspiration for them to fill the pages of my "Representative Women of the South."

Margaret Hollins Collins



MRS. NELLIE PEARL NEAL
(Sketch on pages 118, 119)



Margaret Hollie Collier

MRS. BRYAN WELLS COLLIER

By MARY HILLIARD HINTON.

It can be stated with absolute truth that the greatest asset of the South of yesterday was her daughters. Upon their shoulders devolved duties that seemed beyond their strength which they accepted with ease. After the Republic was firmly established a calm pervaded the Southern home that can be likened only to the sweet expectant rest of the Beyond, of which it was a harbinger because the virtues that moulded that home were founded upon the spiritual, not the material. A new era has succeeded that age and different standards, or lack of standards, are found throughout the land. What is the result? The homes are endangered—a spirit of restlessness is world-wide, and calm is relegated to the dictionary, Arctic wastes and Tropical jungles. Where are we drifting? How will future generations battle with the temptations?

As a balm—a panacea—has come from the pen of one of the South's most realistic interpreters a monumental gift, inspired by the best that has been bequeathed to us of the past, that must leave its impress upon the future. This work has been the outburst of a soul who loves the workers of today as well as those of yesterday and holds a fair vision for the children of the future of the land that is dear to the heart of Margaret Wootten Collier.

No one can express this love so forcefully as did the late lamented Lollie Belle Wylie in 1922 in *THE CONFEDERATE VETERAN*:

"It was said of Queen Elizabeth that the secret of her power was that the impulses she had were impulses common to the English people. Her purposes were their purposes. So we know Mrs. Collier loves the South. No one can come in touch with her and not feel this loyal love. She knows her people and believes that in no other country are the women like the Southern women. This is the inspiration of her work."

And again the tribute from Georgia's brilliant historian, Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight, reveals the secret of the success of "Representative Women of the South":

"Only one in spirit akin to these, one of the very elect number, could hazard such an undertaking. But Mrs. Collier is of the South. Its gentlest aristocracy is in her veins, and she brings to her sacred task a heart of tenderness, filled with all its memories and dowered by all its muses. It has long been her dream to produce something truly worth while for the South, and the publication of this work is a worthy ambition realized, and a splendid dream fulfilled. The author is to be congratulated, first on the magnificent vision in which such a work had its genesis; and in the second place on the artistic manner in which she

has performed her task and brought a task so colossal to completion. It is not only a finished product but a flower of genius."

From the emigrant ancestor, Richard Wootten, who received a grant of land in Warwick County, Virginia, August 30, 1647, to John Fletcher Wootten of Wilkes County, Georgia, there is an unbroken line, which went from the Old Dominion to North Carolina, then to Georgia. He married Margaret Marion Hendrix. Their youngest daughter, Margaret, was born December 9, 1869.

Losing her mother six years later, her father became her most beloved companion, and he moulded her character, instilling into her soul those lofty ideals and inspirations which have borne the rare fruit of maturer years. In Dr. Wootten was found all the charm of a gentleman of the old school—knightly, cultured, brilliant—a gifted writer, an eloquent speaker, naturally he was a delightful conversationalist. Patriotism is a virtue Mrs. Collier inherited from her father, a brave patriot himself, who served as surgeon throughout the War between the States.

This home was the center of a generous hospitality. Dr. Wootten numbered among his friends persons of equal culture and charm, who would drive long distances to spend an evening by his welcoming fireside, basking in the warmth of his genial companionship.

When three years of age, Margaret Wootten's parents moved from their country place to the college town of Dalton, Georgia, in order that their four daughters might have every educational advantage. Margaret Wootten entered Dalton Female College very young, when it was under the presidency of Dr. Rufus W. Smith, completing her education under this celebrated Smith family, first in Dalton and later in LaGrange, Ga. Possessing remarkable talent for Music, she began her studies under Professor Henry Schoeller, which were pursued later under the direction of the celebrated Alfredo Barili of Atlanta.

Given exceptional advantages and reared amid such surroundings, it is no marvel that Margaret Wootten developed into the type of young womanhood that was a reflection of the characteristics which were most charming and abiding of her forebears of the South of yesterday. Lineage and environment vied in the development of one of the South's most gifted and beloved daughters. It is fitting that some mention should here be made of an ancestry of which there is just cause for pride. Her direct lines are those of Hill, Hinton, Callo-way and Hendrix, names that have been among the substantial settlers of the New World, and which attained distinction in England.

The name Hinton is an ancient one, and, in Anglo-Saxon, means "Old Town," but it was derived from Hynton-Sutton, or Hynton-Brackley, as it is variously called, in northeastern Northamptonshire, and Hynton-Woodford in the northwestern section. According to records it first appeared in England in 1066 when two brothers, Eruald and Albert, came from Normandy in the company of Geoffrey de Magnavil, with whom they fought at Hastings. In the Domesday Book it is recorded that in 1070 they received lands in Northamptonshire. To Eruald de Hynton, progenitor of the English line later transplanted in the South, was granted "two hides of land (240 acres)

at Hynton, and half a hide (60 acres) at Silverton." Of this "five caracutes" (75 acres) was arable; "two caracutes in demesne," with two house servants, and "11 villeins" and five tenants held the remaining forty-five acres.

In that long line of noble forebears a few of the most notable will be mentioned. Upon Robert de Hynton of Hynton-Brackley, Henry II. bestowed the manor of Hynton-Woodford in Northamptonshire, which had lapsed to the crown upon the extinction of another branch of the family. Three centuries later there was one Isabel Hinton, wife of John, sixth Lord Lovel, who claimed as her right the family seat of Hynton-Brackley. The first of the name to receive the honor of knighthood was Sir Richard Hynton, of Hynton-Woodford, knighted by Henry III. prior to 1250. His son, Hugh de Hynton, of Hynton-Woodford, was Captain of Archers under Henry de Bohun, Earl of Essex and Hereford, and fought at both Lewes and Evesham. John de Hynton, son of John de Hynton, Knight, was with Edward III. at Antwerp, by whom he was knighted there in 1338. He fought at Crecy and was, a year later, in the retinue of Richard, Lord Talbott, at Calais. His son, Geoffrey de Hynton, was quite prominent in the reign of Edward III. and held the "office of Comptroller of the Customs in the Port of Boston in the County of Lincoln," which sounds strangely familiar to American ears.

At the battle of Agincourt the family was represented by John de Hynton, who commanded a Company of Archers under Sir Henry Boushier. His grandson, Richard Hynton, of Kingston-Lisle, purchased "Eagle's Hall," and was the first to use the eagle's leg and serpent for a crest. One of the most distinguished in the long, unbroken line was Sir Thomas Hynton of "Earlscote" and "Chilton-Foliot," in Wiltshire, a graduate of Queen's College, Oxford, High Sheriff of Berkshire and member of Parliament. He entered into partnership with Sir Sebastian Harvey, and "eventually became the wealthiest commoner of his day." He was one of the largest stockholders of the London Company for the settlement of Virginia. He was the friend of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and life-long friend of Henry Pierrepont, Marquis of Dorchester; was knighted for services to the crown by James I at Oatlands. His first wife (the mother of his children) was Catherine Palmer, granddaughter of Sir Thomas Palmer, Knight, and his wife, Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward Stradling, descended from the royal families of England and France, and many noble houses of the realm. Sir Thomas' third son, John, rose to eminence during the reigns of Charles I and Charles II. Also a graduate of Queen's College, Oxford, he pursued his studies at Leyden and became a noted physician, receiving appointment as Physician in Ordinary to Queen Henrietta Maria, also to Charles, Prince of Wales, and later was Field Surgeon in the Royal Army. In 1657 he was honored with the appointment as Fleet Surgeon on Drake's Flagship, the "Mayflower," and afterwards became the Physician in Ordinary to Charles II and Queen Catherine of Braganza. For service rendered during the Great Plague he was knighted by King Charles.

Dr. Sir John Hinton was the grand-father of the emigrant ancestor, who settled in North Carolina, of his many descendents to-day in the Carolinas and Georgia, as well as in various states of the Union, chief among whom is our beloved writer, Margaret Wootten Collier. Bravery, indomitable will and leadership were the charac-

teristics of the Hintons in the days of colonization, while the call for independence met with a gallant response from them.

The Woottens (sometimes Wotten) have appeared in English history for five or six centuries, the earliest on record having been Robert Wootten of Boughton Malherbe, Kent, who married Annie, daughter of Henry Belknap. Their two sons, Sir Edward, Knight, and Nicolas, Doctor of Laws, rose to prominence in the sixteenth century. The latter was an executor of the will of Henry VIII, and was entrusted with diplomatic missions to the courts of France, Spain and Germany. Sir Edward was equally eminent. His son, Sir Thomas, inherited Boughton Malherbe in 1501, and served as Sheriff of Kent for many years. He appeared on various commissions taking musters, planning for peace, fortifying Dover and looking into the cause of piracy. When Queen Elizabeth was his guest at Boughton, in 1573, he declined knighthood at her hand. He was a scholar, deeply religious, in faith a Protestant and possessed great wealth. Of his six sons, the eldest his successor, Sir Edward Wootten, was created by James I a Baron, bearing the title of Lord Wootten, of Marby, in Kent, and three others were knighted. The youngest son, only child by his second marriage, Sir Henry Wootten, was the recipient of many honors. His life was written by Izaak Walton.

The Woottens of Kent are mentioned frequently in historical works of that time. The Coat-of-Arms borne by this family was, Argent, a saltire engrailed sable. Crest—A Blackamoor sideface, wreathed, on the forehead, bats' wings to his head, azure.

Possessing culture, love of travel and qualifications of leadership, the settling of a New World offered attractions to the younger sons of this family, whose name appears in the first settlement in the person of Dr. Thomas Wootten, physician of the first Jamestown Colony of 1607, evidently having been the first doctor of medicine in America. Both Captain Smith and Alexander Brown mention that he accompanied Captain Smith on an exploring expedition. It is believed that he was the fifth son of Sheriff Thomas Wootten of Kent by his first marriage. Richard was the ancestor of Mrs. Collier.

On December 9, 1897, Margaret Wootten married the Rev. Bryan Wells Collier, of Griffin, Georgia. This marriage has been a supremely happy one. Mr. Collier, who comes of the distinguished Bryan and Collier Families of Virginia, which has given so many useful and brilliant citizens to the Union, is one of the foremost scholars and divines of the South and has filled with distinction some of the leading pastorates in Georgia and Florida. His poem, "Georgia," appears in this volume.

In their home Margaret Wootten Collier has created an atmosphere that no pen can describe. One must study her writings, or partake of her gracious hospitality, an echo of the home life of her antecedents of the South of the olden days, to understand. Presiding with queenly grace over the drawing room, she is also a culinary artist, looking well to the ways of her household, for she manages this realm with rare executive ability and eats not the bread of idleness. A lover, and therefore an interpreter, of Nature's every mood, a born landscape gardener, she has made "Sunset Cottage," with its profusion of flowers, its trailing roses, masses of shrubbery and trees, a bower of loveliness, nestling in the most picturesque setting in the cultural suburb of College Park. Here she has dreamed

her dreams that have been translated into realities. In the grounds in the rear of "Sunset Cottage," in the woodland, filled with the song of birds, behind the delicate green tracery of giant pines, she has watched the golden radiance of sunsets, the soft blue and violet tints of the afterglow, pausing at eventide to watch with her dearest, with admiration and thanksgiving the passing of a well spent day. Her home is renowned for its hospitality. The earth's noblest—some of the most notable men and women of the day have been her guests. It is her kingdom, over which she was born to rule.

Only superior natures can win and hold the highest love, abiding devotion. This is the secret of Mrs. Collier's life. Her husband adores her; their two sons idolize their mother; friends, innumerable, lavish their admiration and love upon her. Her own words can better describe her life's work than the pen of another:

"This is my Life—my boys. All other dreams fade away when childhood—motherhood days—thrilled my heart. For fifteen years the world did not know me; home was my only kingdom, with these little boys ever by my side, and I truly believe that but for that little fireside I always tried to make bright and happy, and but for those golden years we spent so close together I would not have them still close by my side. Motherhood is the greatest joy and blessing that can be given anyone."

All her renunciations of the plaudits of the world during those years of happy seclusion have brought to her heart and home a rich reward—both have attained the heights she would have them tread and are a comfort to their devoted parents.

Her eldest son, Bryan Wootten Collier, born December 18, 1899, had won when sixteen years of age three medals for History and Oratory. During the last year of his studies at Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, he filled the role of leading part in a two-act play, written by himself and presented during the commencement of Oglethorpe. After three years on the staff of the Atlanta Journal, he is now on the staff of the Vanderbilt Newspaper, Inc., Miami, Fla., and has shown brilliant promise in journalism and literature.

Their second son, Thomas Wootten Collier, born October 29, 1902, is a graduate of the Georgia Military Academy, College Park, and of Emory University, Atlanta, where he received the degree of B.S. in 1923. He pursued graduate studies in chemistry at Yale University, 1923-24, and when only twenty-one years of age became instructor in the department of chemistry of the Georgia School of Technology, which position he still holds (1925-26). During the summer of 1925 he took additional studies in chemistry in the University of Chicago.

Brilliant, practical, sympathetic, deeply spiritual, it is no marvel that Mrs. Collier, the home maker, should be inspired to preserve for all time the records of those noble women who have helped to make our fair Southland, through ages of constructive development and through the dark period of Reconstruction on to the gigantic struggle of restoration. To her alone could have been granted the permission to give to the world their unconscious share in the sacred task. Love for and absolute confidence in Mrs. Collier's high motive alone accomplished this mammoth task. Her past in the cultured home of her father and in the sweet haven of rest she has fashioned,

from one stepping stone to another, has been a preparation for this special mission. In all—the vision, the dream, the realization—Mr. Collier has rendered every assistance, giving only sympathy and encouragement, which has been an important factor in the phenomenal success of a colossal plan.

To accomplish something worth-while, to honor the brave women of the South, has been Mrs. Collier's life ambition. During the period she was training her children and making an ideal home she was planning for this chef d'oeuvre. Prayer has been the power of her every effort, hence the success. When the time came for the fulfillment of her dream the result has been "Representative Women of the South." Vol. 1, was warmly received and inspired the second volume, which was dedicated "In Loving Memory of Our War Queens of the Sixties, Your Mother and Mine." This has won national fame and has received recognition in foreign lands.

With this work Mrs. Collier's fame has become established, and the public is eagerly awaiting the appearance of the third volume, which will be followed by Volume IV. In this set of choice biographies appear names heretofore unknown to the world, but they were moving spirits in making and restoring the Southland to the place she has so uniquely filled in the world's history. In the third volume will appear her finest attempt in poetry—"In my Garden of Love," dedicated to the "Representative Women of The South." Her style is delightful, eloquent and so vivid that in reading her delineation of the past one lives again those days with her unconscious heroines. She interpreted their lives, their atmosphere, with equal grace, through the medium of prose or of poetry.

Mrs. Collier's patriotism has been revealed also by her interest in patriotic work and orders, feeling that by enrolling her name in these organizations she is honoring the memory and services of ancestors who did their part nobly in building a great country. She is Historian of the Atlanta Chapter D. A. R., 1923-24-25; Corresponding Secretary-General of the Confederated Memorial Association since 1917; Past President of the Robert Lee Chapter U. D. C. of College Park. She is eligible to all the Colonial, royal and noble organizations. She is a member of the League of American Pen women.

With the achievement of the past Mrs. Collier's warm admirers and supporters feel confident she, through prose and poetry, will be impelled to continue to preserve all that is truly American and so interwoven with the foundation of our country that it is an invaluable heritage. Before the sable curtains of night close over the vanishing sentinels of that glorious civilization, may this gifted Southern authoress glean the remaining fragments of available knowledge "that nothing be lost." She alone is entrusted with the sacred mission. To Margaret Wootten Collier our land turns with gratitude. The value of her work will be enhanced with the passage of the years.

Mary Ellena Hinton,

In My Garden of Love

To My Representative Women of The South

In my garden of love, where I labor and dream,
 With hearts that are noble and true;
 I have gathered these flowers for a radiant theme,
 And wreathed them together for you.

In this garden of love, that is planted by hands,
 Far wiser and stronger than mine,
 I have found precious souls, all over the land,
 Of womanhood, regal, divine.

In this garden of love dwells the kingdom of home,
 Deep-bedded in sunsets and bowers;
 And I drink in its dells, wherever I roam,
 With birdsongs and old-fashioned flowers.

Yes, this garden of love is my poem to thee—
 I have gathered these flowers for you—
 That the South's noble women, the ages may see,
 A message uplifting and true.

May you live in this garden of beautiful souls,
 Till the end of Life's glorious task;
 May your resolute faith and courage uphold
 All that the Master shall ask.

Margaret Hamilton Colman



MRS. ANN CATHERINE ANDERSON SAUNDERS

MRS. ANN CATHERINE ANDERSON SAUNDERS

Ann Catherine Anderson Saunders was born in the Fayetteville Arsenal, N. C., Oct. 8, 1864. At this place her uncle, Colonel F. L. Childs, was in charge of the arsenal, ordnance and munition works. She is the daughter of Major William Wallace Anderson, Surgeon U. S. A., and C. S. A., and his wife, Mary Virginia Childs, and niece of Lieut.-General Richard Heron Anderson, who was the ranking officer from South Carolina in the War between the States.

Major William Wallace Anderson was the son of Dr. William Wallace Anderson, who came to Statesburg to practice his profession in the year 1810. He was the son of Colonel Richard Anderson of Montgomery County, Maryland, and his wife, Ann Wallace, who were married July 31, 1787. Colonel Anderson was a gallant officer in the War of the Revolution. At the battle of Green Swamp near Camden he was severely wounded. He served in the Seventh Regiment of the Maryland line.

In the Military and Naval Magazine of the United States may be found many acts on record of his intrepidity and courage. He visited Camden several times in later life. "He was here in 1825 upon the occasion of the visit of Lafayette and acted as one of the pall bearers at the reinterment of Baron de Kalb. Again in 1832 he was toasted at a banquet in Camden." He died in 1835. Colonel Anderson's parents were Richard Anderson of Charles County, Maryland, and his wife, Priscilla Briscoe. She was a granddaughter of Dr. John Briscoe, who accompanied Cecilius Baltimore on his expedition to the colonies in the boats, the Ark and Pinnacle Dove. In the Briscoe family is still preserved the personal note of invitation to Dr. John Briscoe from Lord Baltimore, requesting that he join this party of colonists.

Dr. William Wallace Anderson married Mary Jane Mackenzie, Jan. 30, 1818. She was the daughter of John Mackenzie and his wife, Elizabeth Heron. John Mackenzie was the son of William Mackenzie, who was Collector of the Ports at Savannah, Ga. Through this line is descent from the Campbells and Cadwalladers. Elizabeth Heron was the daughter of Captain Benjamin Heron of the Royal Navy, and his wife, Mary Howe. Captain Heron settled on the Cape Fear near Wilmington. He served the Government as deputy auditor, deputy secretary and clerk of the pleas, and of the crown, an office with extensive patronage and perquisites. He was also a member of the council and chairman of that body. He died in 1770.

Mary Howe was directly descended from Job Howe, who was a member of the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, Jan.

30, 1696, to March 17, 1696. She was also descended from Governor James Moore and his wife, Lady Margaret Yeamans.

The ancestral home of Mrs. Saunders comes through the heritage of her grandmother, Mary Jane Mackenzie Anderson, from her Aunt Mary Heron Hooper. The sixth generation now treads the well known threshold.

The son of Mary Jane Mackenzie and Dr. Anderson, Major William Wallace Anderson, Surgeon, was married to Mary Virginia Childs, Dec. 27, 1833. Through her maternal line Mrs. Saunders is descended from Deacon Samuel Chaplin. Appointed in 1652 magistrate of Springfield, Mass.; in 1658 his commission was extended indefinitely. Deacon Chapin died Nov. 11, 1675.

His great granddaughter, Hannah Chapin Sheldon, married Timothy Childs, Nov. 26, 1719. Their son, Captain Timothy Childs, was an officer in the War of the Revolution. He married, July 12, 1744, Mary Wells. Their son, Dr. Timothy Childs, commanded a company of minute men, taking part in the battle of Lexington and other engagements. He married Feb. 1, 1778, Rachel Easton, daughter of Colonel James Easton of Pittsfield, Mass., and his wife, Eunice Pomeroy. Colonel Easton served his country with signal devotion during the struggle for independence. He commanded troops under Ethan Allen. His entire fortune was sacrificed to the cause of liberty.

Brigadier General Thomas Childs, son of Dr. Timothy Childs and Rachel Easton, was called out of West Point as a Cadet to assist in the defense of his country in the War of 1812. He engaged in the capture of Fort Erie and afterwards in its defense. He served in many Indian wars, including the Florida war of 1836-42; was many times breveted for gallantry and efficiency during the War with Mexico. In the defense of Puebla he commanded from Sept. 13th, to Oct. 12th. He was Military Governor of Jolapa, was made Brevet Brigadier General, Oct. 12, 1847. He was presented by the Government with a brass quadrant which he had captured from a gun at the defense of Fort Erie, also with a very handsome sword. On Jan. 5, 1819, he married Ann Eliza Corydon of Alexandria, Va. Of their three children who lived to adult age, Mary Virginia was the youngest. Gen'l Childs died Oct. 8, 1853, at Fort Brooks, Tampa Bay, Fla.

Ann Catherine Anderson married William Leonidas Saunders, Feb. 14, 1889. His forebears were among the pioneer settlers of Sumter County. To this marriage were born two children: a daughter and a son. Mary Virginia Saunders, now Mrs. Walter C. White of Cleveland, Ohio, is a devoted daughter to her Southland. She was successively appointed Chapter Sponsor, Division Sponsor and Sponsor



HILL CREST
The Home of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Saunders, Sumter, S. C.

for the South by the Confederate Veterans. In May, 1916, she was appointed Honorary Sponsor for Life for the South Carolina Division, U. C. V.

Major William Harrison Saunders, U. S. A., graduated from West Point among the Engineers, April, 1917, and went overseas with the First Division. He trained in France in Observation Aviation. He received several citations for acts of valor. He lost his life in the service of his country, Nov. 5, 1919. The Distinguished Service Cross was posthumously awarded him. He was considered the best Observer in the whole American army, and bore a record without fear and without reproach.

Mrs. Saunders is actively associated with all benevolent and patriotic organizations in her community and has been chiefly instrumental in preserving the beautiful building of the Church of the Holy Cross in the Parish. Her work has been untiring in safeguarding valuable records and relics. She was chairman of the Red Cross activities in her township during the period of the World War.

Mrs. Saunders is a member of the Colonial Dames of America, Daughters of the American Revolution (Sumter's Home Chapter, of which she has been for years historian), the Society of the Ark and the Dove, United Daughters of the Confederacy (Dick Anderson Chapter), and The South Carolina Historical Society. She has had bestowed upon her the official appointment of Honorary Dame for Life, by the South Carolina Division of the United Confederate Veterans.

The shawl seen in the picture of Mrs. Saunders is an heirloom, presented to her by her mother on her wedding day. It was originally presented to her grandmother, by her grand-father, Brigadier General Thomas Childs, to wear to a reception given to him by the president on his return from the Mexican War.



MRS WILLIAM WALLACE ANDERSON

MRS. WILLIAM WALLACE ANDERSON, WIFE OF SURGEON
WILLIAM WALLACE ANDERSON OF THE
U. S. A. AND C. S. A.

Mrs. William Wallace Anderson, nee Mary Virginia Childs, daughter of Brigadier General Thomas Childs, from Pittsfield, Mass., and his wife, Ann Eliza Coryton, of Alexandria, Va., was born May 16, 1833, married Dec. 27, 1855. She and her beloved husband celebrated their golden wedding Dec. 27, 1905.

In her were signally blended the qualities which produced the noble, Christian womanhood of her Southland, versed in belles-lettres, a gifted musician, possessed of a brilliant and cultured mind. Her life was spent in the active accomplishment of good works; her elevated character, strong personality, poise, dignity, acute discernment, wise discrimination and executive ability, marked her for lofty service and leadership.

Her interests and benevolences were not limited to the confines of her community and Parish, but were world-wide in their scope and boundless in their purposes. The light of the Eternal Day fell upon her in her eightieth year.

With the tender love of her daughter,

Ann Catherine Anderson Saurders.



MRS. WALTER C. WHITE

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Mary Virginia Saunders White, the daughter of William L. and Ann Catherine Saunders, whose sketch precedes this, was born Dec. 19, 1889, at Hill Crest Plantation, Sumter County, S. C. In 1919 she married Walter C. White of Cleveland, Ohio, and to them have been born two daughters, Ann Heron and Mary Greenleaf White. The latter name indicates the New England parentage of her father, whose family has been established there since the time of the Mayflower.

In 1918 Mary Virginia Saunders received one of the greatest honors that can be bestowed upon a Southern girl, the appointment as "Sponsor for the South," at the Reunion of Confederate veterans which that year took place at Tulsa, Okla.

She is a great grand niece of Brigadier General William W. Harlee, grand niece of Lieut. Col. Frederick L. Childs, Lieut. Gen. Richard Heron Anderson, Capt Edward M. Anderson, Private Augustus Saunders, Private William B. Saunders, and grand-daughter of Major William Wallace Anderson, all brave Confederate soldiers.

Ten lines of descent have been established from Revolutionary soldiers. The War of 1812, Mexican and Indian Wars also have their heroes whom this family has contributed to the cause of their country. In the World War, her brother, the late Major William Harrison Saunders, received the distinguished Service Cross.

Among the founders of the nation may be ranked William Saunders, an English gentleman, the first settler of what is now Sumter County, S. C. The family possesses the ancient royal grant of 1734.

Others among her colonial ancestors were Deacon Samuel Chapin of Springfield, Mass., Medad Pomeroy of Dorchester, and Dr. John Briscoe, one of the "gentlemen of very good fashion," who came in The Ark and The Dove with Lord Baltimore to Maryland in 1638 upon the personal invitation of his Lordship. The letter conveying this invitation is still preserved by the Briscoe family.

Through the maternal line there is descent from the royal governor, James Moore of South Carolina, and Major Alexander Lillington, deputy governor of North Carolina in 1693, and afterwards governor; also Capt. Job Howe, chairman of the South Carolina Assembly in 1789, and Capt. Benjamin Heron, chairman of the Royal Council of North Carolina, who died in England in 1770 and was buried at the threshold of the royal mausoleum at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The forbears of this gentleman came to England with the Conqueror and from his son received a barony in Northumberland. The Briscoe and Pomeroy families also trace to followers of the Conqueror and infusions of the blood royal have several times occurred in the various pedigrees.

Through the Saunders family, Mrs. White is related to the Canteys and Harlees of South Carolina and the Hicks, Harrison, Randolph and Bracey families of Virginia.

Mrs. White's personal interests lie with her family, her beautiful home and garden, and with her various patriotic and philanthropic societies, among them, The Colonial Dames of America, The Daughters of the American Revolution, The United Daughters of the Confederacy, and The Society of the Ark and The Dove, Maryland.



MRS. ARTHUR McDERMOTT WILSON

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Among the prominent women of America who have contributed to the progress of our country along many lines of inspiration and achievement, none deserves a higher place of honor and distinction than Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, President General of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association.

Perhaps the outstanding achievement of her life has been the work of saving the home of Joel Chandler Harris as a memorial. Since the founding of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association in 1910, Mrs. Wilson has been its president, and she has been elected president for life of this organization. It was through her initiative that President Theodore Roosevelt came to Atlanta to lecture on "Joel Chandler Harris," for the memorial fund to preserve "Wrens Nest," and on this occasion she was hostess to Mr. Roosevelt in her home.

Through all these years she has worked faithfully, and as result of years of constant service she has lived to see Wrens Nest purchased and preserved as a memorial to Joel Chandler Harris. In recognition of her unwearied and successful efforts, at the meeting in November, 1924, of the Uncle Remus Memorial Association, a full length oil painting of Mrs. Wilson was presented to the Association. On this occasion the following beautiful tribute was paid to her by Mr. F. J. Paxon, a lifelong friend, and one of the leading business men of Atlanta.

"One should consider it a privilege to be able to give, as far as the lips can, some of the utterances of the heart to express for the living deep and abiding affection and to scatter flowers of memory while they live.

"This painting of our dear friend, Mrs. Wilson, is by a master, and shows on its surface, as far as a painting can, some of her wonderful characteristics, but no matter how gifted the artist, he is unable to portray the true expression; something must at all times be missing—the personality, the individuality of the person herself.

"I hold in my hand a string of rare pearls. They are very valuable, I borrowed them from a leading jeweler for this occasion, for they are too valuable intrinsically for me to own, but I got them to illustrate a few characteristics of Mrs. Wilson.

"The first pearl that I mention in this necklace is that of Vision. Without it nothing is ever accomplished, and it was through the Vision that Mrs. Wilson saw fulfilled a lasting memorial to Uncle Remus. For while others were merely dreaming of sometimes having perpetuated a memorial to Uncle Remus, she visualized the dream and made it come true.

"The second pearl in this chain is that of Faith, and it was through faith that Mrs. Wilson accomplished what she did, Faith that her purpose was pure and high; Faith that she was right and that Faith was contagious.

"The third pearl in this chain is that of Charm—tact we sometimes call it, for it was the Charm of Mrs. Wilson, her tactfulness, that drew people to her, and once drawn to her, they caught the Vision, absorbed the Faith, and so the group of noble women who talked, thought and planned with Mrs. Wilson, worked with her.

"Another pearl is that of Purity, and the value of pearls lies in their Purity.

"Many dreamers, or those who have visions, have not purity of purpose, but are governed by selfish motives. Not so with our friend. Every motive of her life is that of purity in thought, action and purpose.

"I could go on and take each pearl separately on this strand, and have them speak their own message of what Mrs. Wilson embodies, but time does not allow it.

"So the last pearl that I will call your attention to is that of Leadership, for which Mrs. Wilson is distinctly qualified—pure, unselfish, consecrated Leadership, enabling her to have the outstanding following in this movement which is so marked. But let me call your attention to what pearls are and to their value. There is no jewel so much referred to in the Bible as pearls. It was the Pearl of Great Price that the Master pictured so beautifully—the Pearly Gates that we read about, and so on.

"But why pearls? Ah! Pearls come only through suffering. A pearl is created in the very bosom of the oyster, and the oyster, instead of having its nature changed, takes the irritation of the sand, transforms, changes it from a thing of irritation and annoyance to something of purity, beauty and grace. And so there are some natures which take the little things of life, transform their characters, their sufferings, and transmute them to others as things of beauty.

"Leadership calls for all of this—service, sacrifice, unselfishness, and so pearls symbolize and typify more than any other stone that I know of, the beauty, the grace and the wisdom of our Mrs. Wilson.

"Before I close I pay tribute to her helpmate of many years, our friend, a friend to every worthy citizen, Major A. McD. Wilson. The life companion of her of whom we are speaking, a man who gloried in the undertakings of his wife, a man who was proud of her distinct leadership, of all her many characteristics of grace, beauty and charm; but a man who stood at the same time on a pedestal of his own, a man who by his virtues endeared himself to all, a civic leader, a

loving friend, a beloved husband and father, one whom God smiled upon and took to himself a few months ago."

On this beautiful occasion the author also had the privilege of paying a tribute to this noble woman. The portrait now hangs in the hall of "Wren's Nest," where it will remain to tell the story of her work to generations to come.

Margaret A. Wilson, daughter of Elizabeth Fenugrew Thompson, and Patrick O'Connor, is descended on her mother's side from colonial and Revolutionary ancestry which includes the families of Thompson, Wade, Gibbs, and Weeks of Virginia, and on her father's side from Roderick O'Conner, the last reigning monarch of Ireland. She was born in Gainesville, Ga. In 1862 her family removed to Atlanta, where she has since resided. She was educated in the private schools of Atlanta, and finished at the Young Ladies' Seminary under Professor and Mrs. Hale.

In 1875 she was married to Arthur McDermott Wilson, a prominent financier and business man of Atlanta, by whom she has one son, Arthur McDermott Wilson, Jr. Her father, Lieutenant O'Connor, under command of General Lucius J. Gartrell, was one of five sons who gave themselves to the Southern cause, and one uncle, Captain James O'Connor, fills an unknown grave in the cemetery of Camp Chase, Ohio, where many Southern soldiers fell victims to prison life. Dr. William Thompson, an uncle, served as surgeon major for two years with the Arkansas troops. From this ancestry Mrs. Wilson has inherited qualities of leadership of a high order.

Her earliest recollections center around the period when as a child she made lint for the wounded soldiers by unraveling old linen, and going to the hospital trains with her mother to carry soup and delicacies to the sick and wounded soldiers. In this way was fostered the loyal and devoted spirit that has made her the splendid Confederate Daughter she is.

When the order came from Sherman for the women and children to leave Atlanta, as he would shell and burn the town, with her mother and two little sisters in one end of a box car and the negro servants in the other, they fled. One month was occupied in being transported the 175 miles to Augusta, Georgia, where the family remained until Sherman had passed in his work of devastation.

Mrs. Wilson's interest in Memorial Day exercises began when as a child she assisted in making wreaths to decorate graves, and later became a member of the Ladies' Memorial Association and a Daughter of the Confederacy. She has been president of Atlanta Chapter, U. D. C., and served a term of four years as vice president for the Georgia Division of U. D. C. Her election to the high office of Presi-

dent General of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, the oldest patriotic organization of women in America, and the originator of Memorial Day, came as a fitting conclusion to her years of untiring devotion to the sentiments and traditions of the South. For eight years she held the office of President General of the C. S. M. A. She rendered valuable service in organizing the first conference held by the Georgia Division of Children of the Confederacy, and has been honored by having the largest Chapter of Children of the Confederacy in the South named for her, the Margaret A. Wilson Chapter, of Atlanta, and as a memorial to her this chapter is planning to erect a Margaret A. Wilson Chapter House on Wrens Nest grounds.

Through her efforts as State Chairman for the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the money was raised for the Georgia window in Old Blanford Church at St. Petersburg, Virginia, and she assisted Mrs. Walter D. Lamar, then State President of the U. D. C., in unveiling the window. By appointment of the State President, Mrs. Wilson, with four other women, was selected to decide on the location of the Winnie Davis Memorial, which was given to Athens, Ga.

After having filled many offices in the Atlanta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, she was elected Regent of the Atlanta Chapter, served two terms, and later several terms as State Recording Secretary, and State Historian to the Georgia Society, D. A. R.

None the less important has been her philanthropic and civic work. Under her guidance the Young Woman's Christian Association had its first splendid success. For twelve years she held the office of President of the Gulf States, which included Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. For two years she was a member of the American Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, and she was one of thirty women called to New York from various large cities for the organization of the National Board, being a charter member of the National Board. Under her leadership was organized the Atlanta Y. M. C. A., and she was its first active President and is its Honorary President for Life.

For four years she was president of the Florence Grittenden Home and under her influence the work became a power for good. She was elected to the presidency of the City Federation of Woman's Clubs, an organization of over eight thousand club women, and also served two years as president of the Atlanta Woman's Club. She is also a member of the U. S. Daughters of 1812 and an honorary member of the Atlanta Writers' Club.

A distinguished compliment was the election of Mrs. Wilson to membership in the Old Guard, the oldest military organization, her election having taken place in 1919. Among other notable offices

held is that of Vice President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Grady Hospital, and she assisted in making possible the children's ward in that institution. She was also first Vice President of the Atlanta Child's Home and a member of the Advisory Board.

While through various organizations Mrs. Wilson has accomplished remarkable civic, religious and philanthropic work, her social life has been equally as brilliant. She is indeed a type of the gentlewoman of the old South. She is cultured, widely traveled, both in Europe and America, and has the social graces befitting her position.

Since the passing of her beloved and honored husband, Major Arthur McDermott Wilson, she has closed her country home, Bally Clare, so long noted for its cordial welcome and southern hospitality. It is of unusual significance in recording the life of this gentlewoman of the old South, that while she has passed the noonday of life, and is drifting into the sunset, with its shadows and gold tints, we find her heart still answering the calls of humanity and service still the keynote of her life.

The latest honor to be bestowed upon Mrs. Wilson is her selection in 1925 as one of the vice-presidents of the Stone Mountain Memorial Association, and at the Dallas, Texas, Reunion of Confederate Veterans, she was presented by Hollins Randolph, President of the Association, with the fifth memorial coin. In accepting the coin on behalf of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association she thrilled the hearts of all in that vast assembly.



VISCOUNTESS ASTOR

VISCOUNTESS ASTOR

That the voice of a southern woman should be heard in British councils and should carry the potent influence which it does, cannot fail to be a fact of tremendous and significant interest to all who love and honor our southern traditions. The first woman to sit in the British Parliament is a daughter of old Virginia—this thought carries a thrill of pride to the heart of every southerner.

Viscountess Astor, nee Nancy Langhorne, was born at Mirador, Greenwood, Va., the daughter of Chiswell Dabney Langhorne. Her brother, Marshall Langhorne, has had a long and distinguished diplomatic career, acting as consul or as *charge de affaires* in various European and South American capitals. One sister is the wife of Charles Dana Gibson, the celebrated artist.

Nancy Langhorne was married in 1897 to Robert Gould Shaw. Her second marriage to Viscount Waldorf Astor took place in 1906. Her husband was the son of the first Viscount William Waldorf Astor, who was created a peer by King Edward VII. He holds a degree from the ancient University of Oxford, is the owner of the London Observer and has held many important parliamentary positions, serving as chairman of influential committees and wielding a pronounced influence in governmental affairs.

Viscountess Astor's entrance into public life and her activities in the political realm have been of a character to exalt womanhood and to reflect honor upon her native State and country. The courage, brilliancy and unselfishness with which she has presented the causes near her heart to the consciences of her countrymen have appealed powerfully to the imagination of the English speaking world and "our Nancy" has won her way into the hearts of Americans and Englishmen alike.

Since beginning her public career, she has represented her district, Plymouth, in the House of Commons, and has devoted her energies and abilities to the enactment of measures looking to the public weal. Among social questions to which she has addressed her efforts are the problems of Unemployment, Housing, Education, the Public Health, Temperance, Prison and Penal Reform and Lunacy Reform.

Moral questions have enlisted her assiduous efforts and the interests of women and children among the poorer classes have found in her a staunch supporter. Special questions affecting the interests of women have received at her hands the most careful and efficient attention.

In the advocacy of the measures in which she believes Lady Astor has gone direct to the people, and her readiness, skill and grace as a

public speaker have received a tribute of admiration from all classes.

In an address which she issued to the voters of Plymouth she says: "I ask for your support to get a better standard of life for our people." Again: "I have fought for a higher moral and social standard." The breadth of her attitude is well expressed in these significant words: "Because I do not represent any single class I am attacked by some in every class. I do not believe in class hatred or class domination. A better world can only come if we have better men and women in all walks of life." And the spirit in which she addresses herself to the great tasks of her public career is found in this final declaration: "I do not promise to cure all your ills at once, but I will strive to change the world into a better place for your children."

A tour of America which Viscountess Astor made in 1923, in which she pleaded for America's participation in working out Europe's problems through the League of Nations attracted nation-wide attention and comment and she was heard with delighted interest by great audiences everywhere.

THERE IS STILL A DIXIE

By George Bailey of the Houston Post

"Is there still a Dixie?" Yes, there is still a Dixie. A Dixie in the hearts of some of us older ones, and in the realm of the spirit, fancy may summon visions of the most beautiful of scenes, the loveliest of faces and the days of cloudless blue! Dixie, the East to which those of us who stand on the rim of the fading day turn in devotion while the shadows creep! Dixie, the Glory Land of the past, the golden bourne of memory's silent rambles, the hallowed solitude in whose cool depths the lost chords of life breathe their music into the soul! Dixie, Love's Shadowland, peopled with the unfettered spirits of the noble and the great, redolent of memories that do not die, because they cluster about things immortal, templated with the dream fabrics of a nation that drew from out God's boundless deep, and after four years of romance, poetry and glory, turned again home. Dixie, the Beautiful and Glorious, the sweetest chapter of history, the noblest epic of the ages, the light of yester-year whose effulgence gilds the crest of Time's swift onward tide! Dixie, the stainless Mother of the Nation, the indestructible Kingdom of the Twilight — Dixie, incomparable South of our dreams. Yes, there still is a Dixie.



MRS. MARY COFFEE O'NEAL CAMPBELL

MARY COFFEE O'NEAL CAMPBELL

Daughter of Alexander Donelson Coffee and Ann Eliza Sloss, Mary Coffee was born at "Hickory Hill", near Florence, Alabama, July 26, 1852. Of this remarkable life volumes could be written, many pages of which would read like a fairy story.

She was taken when an infant to middle Tennessee to be presented at the "Hermitage" and to her great-grandmother, Mary Purnell Donelson, widow of Capt. John Donelson. Her first winter was spent in St. Augustine, Florida, where she learned to take her first steps on the old sea wall while her father explored the St. John's River with her cousin, Andrew Jackson Hutchings. Thus early began the travels that, all through her girlhood, were continued, broadening and enriching her life in a way nothing else could have accomplished.

Her father was Capt. Alexander Donelson Coffee, who served in the War Between the States; her grandfather, Gen. John Coffee, the "Murat" of Gen. Jackson's army in the War of 1812 and of the Battle of New Orleans; her great-grandfather, Joshua Coffee, captain of mounted gunners in the Revolutionary War; she was a lineal descendant of the eloquent divine, Samuel Davies, first president of Princeton University and of his grandson, Col. John Donelson, member of the House of Burgesses in Virginia and a personal friend of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry. Capt. Donelson, in his "good boat, 'Adventure'", was leader of the fleet that sailed the Autauga, down the Tennessee, through the Muscle Shoals, and up the Ohio and Cumberland to settle French Lick. President Roosevelt saying that "The passenger list of the fleet was to Nashville what the log of the 'Mayflower' was to Boston".

On the maternal side, Mrs. Campbell's mother was Ann Eliza Sloss, the "daughter of the Manse", her father being the first resident pastor of the Florence Presbyterian Church, that in October, 1924, celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. Her great-grandfather was David Campbell, first judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, as he had been judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina and Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Mississippi Territory; her great-great-grandfather was Col. Alexander Outlaw, characterized by Caldwell as "one of the best and purest, as well as one of the ablest, men of his time in Tennessee".

Mrs. Campbell was educated at the Synodical College in Florence. Her vacations were spent in travel with her parents, visiting her country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf, meeting many notables, amongst them Gen. Robert E. Lee and family at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. After her

mother's death, she went abroad with her father in 1872, traveling extensively in Great Britain and on the Continent. At Holyrood Palace, Edinburg, she was presented to Queen Victoria, and was wonderfully impressed with "the weight of empire". In the fall she received the blessing of Pope Pius IX, at the Vatican in Rome.

From her mother, Mrs. Campbell had inherited a voice of rare sweetness and volume and had studied with the best teachers in America. Through the influence of Prince Camille de Polignac, she procured a place in the studio of Masset in Paris where she had the inspiration of meeting such artists as Christine Nilson and Adelina Patti. Two years later she again went abroad, visiting the Netherlands, Germany and Austria-Hungary, where she saw Emperor William I, and "our Fritz," afterward Emperor of Germany, and the beautiful and unfortunate Elizabeth, Empress of Austria.

She was especially interested in her visit to the German Court at Berlin and Potsdam on account of her cousins, the daughters of Col. Andrew Jackson Donelson, American Ambassador to Germany in President Polk's administration.

In 1875, at beautiful "Ardoyne," Mary Coffee became the bride of Edward Asbury O'Neal, II, a brilliant young lawyer, the son of Gen. Edward Asbury O'Neal, but after a little more than a year of wedded happiness, she was left to rear her infant son, Edward Asbury O'Neal III, alone. She educated him at the classical schools of Florence and at Washington and Lee University, Virginia, where he took an academic course and law, and completed his education by extensive travel with her in this country and Europe. He returned to Florence, where he had inherited a landed estate, and took up agriculture with modern scientific methods, making such a success that he was placed at the head of the State Federation and is now Vice-President of the National Federation.

Nov. 3, 1904, he was married to Julia Hartwell Camper, of Florence. They have two sons; Edward Asbury O'Neal IV., and Moncure Camper O'Neal, now at Davidson College, North Carolina, and one daughter, Amelia Brown O'Neal, with her parents in Montgomery.

In 1886 Mary Coffee O'Neal was married to William P. Campbell, a native of Ireland, but the first banker in the Tennessee Valley, moving to the home she now occupies. Here she reigned in an atmosphere of happiness and tranquility, rearing as her own Mr. Campbell's young daughter, about the age of her own son. In 1923 Mr. Campbell died.

Something like forty years ago the Southern Library Association was organized, and soon after Mrs. Campbell was made one of the

directors. After forty years, for various reasons, several of the directors gave up the work and Mrs. Campbell undertook to carry it on. The fact that in three years' time, she increased the number of volumes from three hundred to seventeen hundred shows how well she succeeded. She is still one of the directors. Mrs. Campbell was one of the founders of the Firenze Club, the oldest literary club in Florence; was president of the Ladies' Aid Society, now the Woman's Auxiliary, in the Presbyterian Church; the leader and inspiration of "The Campbell Clan", an organization formed of the sons and daughters of her friends, and meeting regularly in her home, her son and Mr. Campbell's daughter being members. The Clan functioned ten or twelve years. She organized a club among a group of young girls, giving them the benefit of her extensive travels. This was known as Mrs. Campbell's Travel Study Club and is known today as the Study Club. Mrs. Campbell is an honorary member of the Blue Pencil Club, the only Writers' Club in Northern Alabama.

In 1915, at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, Mrs. Campbell was the guest of the State of Louisiana, the City of New Orleans and the Historical Society and the house-guest of Miss Grace King, authoress. These courtesies were shown her as the representative of her grandfather, Gen. John Coffee, and great-uncle, Gen. Andrew Jackson. There was much to gratify her in the celebration, one of the speakers recalling to mind what Napoleon Bonaparte said of her grandfather's march of eight hundred miles, a march through a wilderness infested with savages, wild beasts and venomous reptiles, that "It was the greatest recorded in military annals". Pres. Wilson said, "We are celebrating a hundred years of peace rather than a battle, for from that day to this, no foreign foe has ever dared invade our shores." And one of the foreign delegates said, as he held a bay wreath over Gen. Jackson's statue; "All honor to the old hero who taught the mother country how to treat her colonies, for she denied to the United States of America what she so graciously granted to Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand".

In 1918, in the historic pageant in the Centennial celebration of Florence, Mrs. Campbell was asked to be the "representative woman of the South," and well she graced the part.

Among her acquaintances through the years, Mrs. Campbell has numbered such literary genuises as Thomas Nelson Page, whom she entertained in her home and introduced with a reception to the people of Florence in 1892; Father Ryan and Madame le Vert, both of whom she met at the Battle House in Mobile; Augusta Evans Wilson; John Trotwood Moore; Clifford Lanier; the historians, Brewer, McCorvey,

Meek, Petrie and Owen; Paul Hamilton Hayne, of South Carolina; Samuel Minturn Peck; Howard Weeden; Mrs. Clay Compton; Helen Keller and Maud Lindsay.

There is no sweeter way to close this sketch than with the poem written by Mr. Peck to Mrs. Campbell's lovely voice, a copy of the poem being placed in the cornerstone of the State University at its dedication during the administration of Gov. Edward A. O'Neal I.

BOAT SONG

Respectfully dedicated to Mrs. Mary Coffee O'Neal, of Florence, Ala.
Written for the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

There's music on the river! 'Tis the purling of the tide,
And merrily it tinkles from the bubbles as we glide.
Now it fades away in silence; now it wakes so sweet a note,
Fancy whispers 'tis an echo from a laughing Naiad's throat;
Or else it is fair Undine who is singing 'neath the wave;
Or yet perchance the Lorelei within her crystal cave.

There's music on the river! More joyously 'tis heard,
Gaily thrilling from the bosom of a bonnie mocking bird;
Amid the swaying willow trees, melodiously clear,
He carols to his brooding mate by the lay she loves to hear.
How tenderly she listens with her little heart a-beat!
Though he sings it o'er a thousand times she thinks it just as sweet.

There's music on the river! 'Tis the fluttering of the wind,
Blithely boasting of the flowers he has wooed and left behind,
Do you scent the fragrant kisses that he brings upon his mouth?
They were stolen from the lilies of the lakelet in the South;
And alas, the lissome roses, dewy darlings of the night,
He has left them broken hearted in the sultry noon to blight.

There's music on the river! It will never know eclipse,
For 'tis the peerless melody that floats from Beauty's lips;
Ah; gently it is wafted from its home of rosy bloom,
And steals upon the senses like a fairy brought perfume;
O sweetly carol wind and bird and tinkling water fall,
But the gentle voice of woman is the sweetest sound of all!

— Samuel Minturn Peck.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.



SARAH SOMERVELL MACKALL

SARAH SOMERVELL MACKALL

Gifted with that rare charm, the peculiar birthright of southern womanhood, that will ever give her an immortal place in history, with a heritage of gentle birth and royal ancestry, Sally Somervell Mackall is truly a representative woman of the South. From Colonial days, when knighthood was in flower, when romance, poetry, love of home and love of country thrilled the heart and inspired to undaunted courage and heroic deeds, her ancestors have been found on the honor roll of our nation.

Sarah Somervell Mackall's eligibility for membership in the Colonial Dames of America rests on descent from twenty-three Colonial ancestors, on her father's side alone, every one of whom served his state and country with distinction and high honor. She is the founder and the president of the National Society of Americans of Royal Descent, which was incorporated in 1908.

She has spent her life in historic Old Georgetown, D. C., in close contact with the capital city. Schooled in the traditions of the most patrician families of Maryland and of the nation, steeped in the lore of former days, her life reflects in miniature the noblest and best in the annals of Washington City and of Maryland. The story of her life must necessarily have for its inspiring background the story of the Mackall family and its luminous place in Maryland history.

John Mackall of the Clifts settled in Calvert County, Maryland, in 1635, just one year after Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, had made the first settlement in the Colony. Two of his descendants were members of the Maryland House of Burgesses.

Col. John Mackall was speaker of the House of Burgesses from 1725 to 1734. His son, James John Mackall, owned a lordly estate of 30,000 acres lying between the Patuxant River and the Chesapeake Bay. His mansion of brick, built in the old English style and surrounded by spacious and well kept gardens and grounds, was no less admired than were his eight beautiful daughters, one of whom married Robert Bowie, governor of Maryland, another the celebrated Reverdy Johnson, and each of whom married men prominent in the affairs of the state.

Col. Benjamin Franklin Mackall the fourth, who was born in Calvert County in 1723, was a member of the famous Association of Freemen of Maryland. He was a member of the Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1776, which adopted the Bill of Rights, the Constitution of the State and its form of government, instructed the Maryland delegates to the Continental Congress to sign the Declaration of Independence, and raised the eight battalions of regular troops,

the quota assigned to Maryland by the Continental Congress. He imported at his own expense the necessary arms and ammunition for these troops. He was also a delegate to the General Convention which met at Annapolis in 1774. He was appointed by the Constitutional Convention to command a regiment of militia from Calvert County. He was one of the 5 first judges of supreme court at Annapolis, holding this position for more than a quarter of a century.

Another ancestor, John Grahame Mackall, was the owner of vast estates in Calvert County. His home was set on fire by the British during the war, and with it were destroyed numerous articles of personal property.

Another Colonial ancestor was Richard Smith, who was appointed by Oliver Cromwell the first attorney general of Maryland and who attained eminent distinction during the early days of the Colony. Another was Leonard Covington, who distinguished himself under General Washington during the Revolution and later became a Member of Congress. Engaging in various military exploits in the service of his country, he attained the rank of brigadier general and was mortally wounded during the war of 1812 at the battle of Williamsburg.

Another in her ancestral line who held high rank among the pioneer founders of America was Robert Brooke, of de la Brooke, Maryland and of royal descent, who was born in England in 1602, and settled in Calvert County, Md., about 1650. He was President of the Council, and was acting governor of Maryland from March to July, 1652. His son, Maj. Thomas Brooke, held places of distinction and responsibility both in military and civic spheres. The Brookes of Colebrook are an old Irish family, who settled in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Sir Basil Brooke served her as governor of Donegal. Members of this family today stand high in social, military and diplomatic circles in Great Britain.

Miss Mackall's paternal grandfather, Louis Mackall the first, son of Benjamin Mackall and Christiana Beall, was born in 1802, at Mackall Square, Georgetown Heights, and became an eminent physician. He wrote extensively for the press and many of his books on scientific subjects are to be found in the Congressional Library. It was declared by Professor Joseph Henry of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., that his medical theories were a hundred years in advance of his day.

Her maternal grandfather, Rev. James McVean, was descended on his mother's side from Sir Peter Fraser, who was knighted for bravery in three times saving the life of Robert Bruce, the famous king of Scotland. He was a graduate of Union College and Princeton College and spoke seven languages fluently. He succeeded Rev. R. D.

Carnahan, afterwards president of Princeton College, in the presidency of a classical seminary for young men at Georgetown. Among his many students who afterwards attained distinction was his brother, Hon. Chas. McVean, who became states attorney and surrogate judge of New York.

Rev. Mr. McVean died July 8, 1847, and the Board of Common Council and Aldermen of the Corporation suspended business for eight days and crepe was worn on the arm for thirty days in token of mourning for this distinguished scholar, educator and Christian. In 1848 Bacon & Scribner of New York published a work entitled "Teaching a Science; The Teacher an Artist". In this work was printed a list of learned men beginning with Socrates and ending with James McVean—truly a notable tribute.

Mis Mackall's father, Louis Mackall the second, was born April 10, 1831, at "Mattaponi," the old country seat of the family in Prince George County. After graduating from Georgetown College and Maryland Medical University, he engaged in the practice of medicine in Georgetown, which he pursued with preeminent success throughout a long life. He was professor of Clinics in the medical department of Georgetown University, was president of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and a frequent contributor to the medical magazines.

Sarah Somerville Mackall found in the atmosphere of the cultured home at Mackall Square, amid its picturesque surroundings on the banks of the lordly Potomac, just the environment to stimulate her brilliant intellect and her refined artistic sensibilities. Her childhood home was "a handsome brick house of Colonial architecture, with large halls and great square rooms on either side, lighted by four windows, situated on a high eminence overlooking the city of Washington, which spreads like a broad panorama to view. The Potomac flows just below, and in the sunlight appears like a great silver sheet, bordered on either side by the blue hills. In the distance the evening sun rests upon the dome of the Congressional Library, and the many windows reflecting their golden light give the appearance of a city enveloped in flame. To the west the tall gray spires of the college stand out in bold relief against the clear sweep of the many hued sky."

While a student she received a gold medal for English composition and another for pencil drawing. She submitted a painting which was accepted and sent by the State of Maryland to the World's Fair at Chicago. In the Art Building of that great Exposition Miss Mackall was the only Washington artist represented. She designed the insignia of the society which she founded, "The Society of Americans of



MRS. LOUIS MACKALL, II.

Royal Descent," the insignia which was beautifully made by Bailey, Banks and Biddle, of Philadelphia, and which has been greatly admired.

In 1898 she published "Early Days of Washington," a work which betrays literary gifts of a high order, combined with marked ability as a historian and genealogist. Its pages teem with interesting descriptions of interesting people and places, and cast many valuable side lights on some important aspects of political, diplomatic and social Washington. With great charm of manner and breadth of historical perspective, she pictures striking and notable scenes in the history of the nation's capital, scenes in which her own ancestors have in every generation played conspicuous and honorable parts.

She describes the beauty of the scenes on the hills overlooking the historic Potomac, "the lovely green lawns, and box clad slopes, dotted with magnificent oaks centuries old," "the splash of the boatman's oar and the silver sheen on the moon-lit waters forming a scene of loveliness ever to be remembered."

Vivid and fascinating descriptions are given of the laying out of Georgetown in 1751 by direction of the Maryland legislature, on land belonging in part to George Beall, son of Col. Ninian Beall, one of her ancestors, who owned the tract of land known as the Rock of Dunbarton, of the reception given by Washington to the Marquis de Lafayette on his visit there years after the war; of memorable sojourns on the part of George Washington and Robert E. Lee; of the interesting circumstances connected with the removal of the seat of government from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800, and the innumerable difficulties and inconveniences confronted by President John Adams and his family—one of her ancestors, Benjamin Mackall, was in charge of the four horse wagons which brought valuable government books from Philadelphia to Washington.

We are told of the troublous days of the war of 1812, when Washington was burned by the British and when President and Mrs. Madison, fleeing from armed violence were entertained at historic old Fairfax, in Salona Hall, the home of Reverend William Maffitt, a relative of Mrs. Madison, who even in the haste and peril of leaving the capital city would not go until the beloved Declaration of Independence had been taken from its frame. Then we read of Mrs. Madison's levee in February, 1816, the most brilliant ever held in the executive mansion.

Other features of striking interest were a splendid tribute to the achievements in history of her native state of Maryland; an account of the reception given to Andrew Jackson when he came to assume the presidency in 1829, of the romantic career of Thomas Sim Lee,



MACKALL SQUARE

The old Mackall home on Georgetown Heights, given by Mrs. Brooks Beall, an ancestor of Miss Sarah Somervell Mackall, to Miss Mackall's great great grandmother, in 1650.

governor in the old days of Maryland; of the circumstances connected with the composition of the Star Spangled Banner; of the romantic marriage of Harriet Beall Williams to the Russian Minister, M. de Bodisco; and numerous other historical events.

Thus, with brush and pen, as a leader in patriotic and literary activities, and in the manifold pursuits of a busy and useful life, is this gifted woman proving true to her illustrious lineage. She was a charter member of the D. A. R., and belongs to the Daughters of the Cincinnati Colonial Governors and Colonial Dames.



MRS BOLLING H. JONES

MRS. BOLLING H. JONES

Lula Harrison Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., was born in Roanoke, Va., daughter of Dr. J. R. Harrison and Sarah Elizabeth Lunsford. Her father, a famous Baptist minister and educator, was the founder of Virginia Intermont College, one of the leading institutions of Virginia. Mrs. Harrison, the mother of Mrs. Jones, belonged to the old school of Virginia gentlewomen, tracing her descent from Sir Thomas Lunsford, of Colonial fame. During the years from 1861 to 1865, when Dr. Harrison was serving as chaplain in the Confederate army, she kept "the home fires burning" with true loyalty and devotion.

Lula Harrison was educated at Hollins College and Marion College, Virginia, graduating from the last named institution, Oct. 15, 1889, she married Bolling Jones of Campbell County, Virginia. Mr. Jones, who traces his ancestral line back to Pocahontas, is related to the Bollings, Pages, Harrisons, Floods, Langhorns, Robinsons and other eminent families of Virginia. His grandfather, Thomas West, brother of Lord Baltimore, was colonial governor of the State, and West Point, Va., was named for him.

In 1900 Mr. and Mrs. Jones moved to Atlanta, and during all the years since Mr. Jones has been a constructive force in the business, religious and civic life of the city. For eight years under the administration of President Woodrow Wilson, he was postmaster of Atlanta.

Mrs. Jones is a leader in church work and in all civic and humanitarian organizations, and is keenly interested in Christian education. She is trustee and chairman of Memorials and Gift Scholarships for the Mary Ann Lipscomb Industrial School of Tallulah Falls, Ga., a school for the education of mountain girls, owned and operated by the Georgia Federation of Woman's Clubs, and a charter member of the Ellen Wilson Memorial, Inc.

During her presidency of the Atlanta Woman's Club (1908-9), the old Christian Science Church was purchased for a club house, this purchase furnishing the initiative and stimulus for the present wonderful club house and auditorium. She was for four years Director of Georgia for the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, and has been on the executive board of the Georgia Federation for eighteen years.

For two years Mrs. Jones was president of the Sheltering Arms Day Nurseries, a most worthy city charity. She has been president of the Nineteenth Century Class, an organization forty years old which numbers in its membership many of the most brilliant women of Atlanta, a charter member of the Fine Arts Club, a member of the executive board of the Drama League, member of the D. A. R., the U. D. C., War Mothers, Martha Berry Circle, Atlanta Music Association, Atlanta Art Association, and a charter member of the Atlanta branch of the Southern Women's Educational Alliance.

During the World War she was vice president of the Southeastern Division of the United War Work fund, including seven states, and an effective leader in other organizations for war work. Endowed with queenly dignity and womanly charm, with a culture irradiated by Christian ideals, she is truly a representative of the best and highest in southern womanhood.



MRS. JAMES CARTER COOK

MRS. JAMES CARTER COOK

As one of the leading Southern writers, Mrs. Mary Louise Cook was widely known.

As an interpreter of the beautiful home life of the Old South, with its chivalry, its idealism and its culture, Mrs. Cook was unexcelled. She not only interpreted that beautiful life—she lived it. Her beautiful home, "Belmont," in the suburbs of Columbus, Ga., is distinctly Southern in its architecture, in its picturesque setting in the midst of grounds that are broad, spacious and lovely, and in its gracious and genuine hospitality. Her home life was beautiful. As a woman of culture and quick sympathies and wide interests, she left an impress on the typical southern city where she lived, loved and was loved.

Mary Louise Redd was a native of Georgia, being a daughter of Charles Anderson Redd of Virginia and Elizabeth Gresham Redd, originally of Greensboro, Ga. Her entire life was spent in the South. She loved it passionately. Its genius was well interpreted in her own life of culture and refinement, and its spirit found free, intelligent and accurate expression in her works,—books which were not only works of fiction, but far more than that.

At an early age she married Mr. James Carter Cook, a wealthy Southern planter owning an extensive estate in the northern suburbs of Columbus. Mr. Cook was a man of high and honorable character, a descendant of two old and illustrious Southern families, the Cooks, and Carters of Virginia, whose staunch qualities found perfect expression in his own stainless life.

In 1869 Mrs. Cook wrote "Ante Bellum; or Southern Life As It Was." At the time "Mary Lennox," was given as the name of the author, and the book was dedicated to the "friends of the South."

The gifted writer of this book was herself left an orphan at an early age, and one can well imagine that the tender and exalted beauty of some of the passages is but an echo of some of her own early experiences.

From no less than Alexander Stephens, whose own high literary achievements are known to all, came high praise of "A Woman's Perils." Mr. Stephens wrote this characteristic letter:

"Liberty Hall, Crawfordville, Ga.

Oct. 16, 1882.

My dear Mrs. Cook:

Please allow me to thank you heartily for a copy of 'A Woman's Perils.' I have just finished its perusal, and be assured I was interested in the thrilling story from beginning to the end. All the characters are original, and some of them are exquisitely drawn; that for instance of Mrs. Dalton, as well as that of the infamous Lawson,

while that of Mrs. Gordon is almost without parallel in romance. I do most heartily congratulate you on this admirable contribution to the literature of the country.

Yours truly,
Alexander Stephens."

Some one said of Mrs. Cook: "She writes because she cannot help it." Her soul sought expression, and in writing, in painting and in her beautiful home and social life her heart and spirit were revealed.

The parlors and dining room of "Belmont," Mrs. Cook's home are ornamented with her paintings.

It can be well understood that a family so distinctively Southern as the Cooks, in rearing, sympathies, tastes and associations, and so thoroughly identified with their native section by both family and historic ties, should have given to the Southern Confederacy the fullest measure of devotion. Eventually there came a day when their own home city, Columbus, so remote from the early battle fields of the war between the States, and seemingly so secure, fell into the hands of the Federals through the fortune of war. In that dark hour, the grim manifestations of war penetrated into the very grounds of this fine old Southern home, located though it was in the suburbs, for a camp had been pitched in the flower yard of the residence. Major General J. T. Wilson was in charge of the Federal troops. One of the Columbus newspapers told as follows of this incident at "Belmont":

"During his stay in the city General Wilson instructed one of his officers, Colonel Eggleston, to seize the most elegant carriage that could be found, and report to his headquarters at the Mott mansion. Colonel Eggleston called at the residence of Mr. James C. Cook on Rose Hill, and demanded his carriage, stating that he had been ordered to take it, as he was informed that it answered the description. The lady of the house, we are told, although surrounded by a large number of Federal troops, refused to deliver the carriage, telling the officer it was private property and she had been furnished with a guard to protect her rights."

This spirited protest did not avail, however—the property was seized—and we read further in the newspaper account of this incident: "The handsome carriage, drawn by four horses, was taken to headquarters, with the United States flags floating over it."

Mr. and Mrs. Cook were thoroughly identified with all charitable movements in Columbus, their home city. On the first anniversary of Mrs. Cook's death (December 23), her husband gave to the mayor of Columbus a check for \$500.00, to be used for the poor of this city,

especially the children, saying that he would like to feel that there were no "empty stockings" in town that Christmas.

"Rose Hill," an extensive suburb of Columbus, was named by Mrs. Cook, this name being chosen because of the profusion of Cherokee roses which formerly grew wild on that hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook had four children: Charles Anderson Cook, James Carter Cook, Henry Carleton Cook, and Miss Mary Elvira Cook. James Carter Cook was a member of the famous Nelson Rangers, one of the most noted of the Confederate commands.



CORRA HARRIS

CORRA WHITE HARRIS

In the galaxy of literary geniuses which the State of Georgia has contributed to American letters, the name of Corra Harris shines as a bright particular star. During the years since 1909 when "A Circuit Rider's Wife" gave to the reading public something absolutely unique and original in thought and expression, she has been recognized as one of the outstanding writers of the nation. Writing of the things which pertain to her own life and experience, describing characters and episodes which have passed under her own observation, with an insight, a frankness and a vividness of apprehension which is startling, she has made an impress upon her generation which must abide.

She was born March 17, 1869, in Elbert County, Georgia, the daughter of Tinsley Rucker White and his wife, Mary Elizabeth. Her father was a man of striking personality, from whom she seems to have inherited something of her original genius, and her mother was a woman of intense Christian faith and strong traits of character.

The childhood and the education of Corra White were of a character in keeping with the brilliant career for which she was destined. In no sense was she cast in a conventional mold. She manifested early the keen sense of humor, the power of microscopic observation, the mental alertness and independence and the soaring imagination which readers of her works have learned to know so well.

In her school career she was impatient of the routine of prescribed studies, but before she was sixteen she had read Plutarch's Lives, Paradise Lost, Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, Virgil's Aeneiad and the Odes of Horace in Latin, Paley's Moral Philosophy, and a ponderous work on the Evidences of Christianity. At this period she entered a private school in Elberton and later was sent to another school conducted by a kinsman, Mr. Wootten Matthews, a noted teacher and scholar. She continued, however, to learn more from the great works of literature and from the moving panorama of life about her than from textbooks.

It was while attending the last named school that she met Lundy Harris. He had been an editor of a religious publication and a pro- During the following three years, as the wife of a pastor of Methodist minister, the William Thompson of "A Circuit Rider's Wife." He was a man of culture, scholarship, literary taste and intense spirituality.

February 8, 1887, Lundy Harris and Corra White were married. During the following three years, as the wife of a pastor of Methodist churches, she began to acquire that rich store of experience and reflection which she has used with such telling effect in her books. After three years Mr. Harris again took up his teaching work as

Professor of Greek at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., and remained a member of the Emory faculty until he experienced a nervous breakdown in June, 1898.

These were the formative years for the future author. In her contact with her husband's parishioners both on the circuit and in his town and suburban churches, and in the succeeding years in the college-town atmosphere of Oxford, she was learning human nature and hanging in the portrait gallery of her mind pictured types of life and character which she was later to immortalize in the pages of her books.

Some slight advances in the direction of authorship were made during the Oxford days. But the real beginning of her literary activity came with the publication in the *Independent* of May 17, 1899, of a letter from her dealing with the race problem in the South, a discussion which elicited from Dr. William Hayes Ward a letter asking for further contributions from her pen. The story of her immediately succeeding efforts may be told in her own words: "In addition to signed articles and a few short stories, I read and reviewed twelve hundred books, mostly novels, between 1900 and 1904. I was well and strong and had a mind as fresh and bracing as a keen spring wind, blowing over living fields. I did not know anything, as knowledge goes in this world, but I remember writing articles on anything from literature and religion to politics, which were copied all over this country."

During this period her husband recovered his health and after another period of work in the ministry they moved in the fall of the year 1902 to Nashville, Tenn., where he became assistant secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. One of the circumstances bearing on her literary life which belonged to this period was the fact that for nine years their evenings were given to the reading of poetry, which "Lundy" read aloud with expression and appreciation of literary and artistic beauty. They thus read and discussed Browning, Lanier, Keats, Poe, Byron, Tennyson and others. It is interesting in this connection to record Mrs. Harris' expression of a conviction: "I shall always contend that the best preparation for creative literary work is the reading of the Old Testament and the elder poets."

Her great and climactic adventure in the realm of letters came in 1909, when she went in person and submitted the story which formed the nucleus of "A Circuit Rider's Wife" to George Horace Lorimer, editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*. The result of this interview was the acceptance of the completed story to be written for publication in the *Post*. She says: "I began 'A Circuit Rider's Wife' on

the third day of July, 1909, and finished in on the 31 day of the same month." Her fame was at once established. Discussion of this new and refreshing voice in literature was nation-wide, and the author was deluged with letters of praise, mingled of course with some which were couched in terms of criticism.

The public, charmed with this opening volume, received with eager interest the two succeeding works which quickly followed, "Eve's Second Husband," and "The Recording Angel," and later "The Circuit Rider's Widow." Many short stories and articles on various lines came rapidly from her pen, including a series of letters written from the war zone in Europe during 1914 and 1915. The last of the Circuit Rider stories was "My Son," written in the latter part of 1919.

The death of her husband, whose character and achievements figured so largely in her writings, occurred September 16, 1910. In 1919 her life was overshadowed by another great bereavement in the death of her daughter Faith. She was remarkable as a child, sweet and winning, with a wonderfully bright mind and an affectionate, sunny nature. There is nothing more beautiful in recorded annals than her affection for her father and mother and that which they in turn lavished upon her.

She graduated from Goucher College, Baltimore, and became a student and a writer of exquisite gifts. After the father's death the ties between mother and daughter became doubly strong and their mutual devotion was an idyl of beauty and charm.

In 1923 Mrs. Harris published "My Book and My Heart," which is a wonderfully informing, tender and heart stirring record of her life. The passages in which she relates incidents connected with her memories of Faith are among the most charming in the entire volume. In the midst of some tender and touching reminiscences she utters this personal word:

"You will know how to take this little wreath of memories to Faith, as you have so kindly permitted me to place a crown upon my Circuit Rider's head, for they are now the very fragrance of my life and a part of this record from which she must pass presently, as she has already passed from life itself."

The title, "My Book and My Heart," expresses aptly the central facts in the life of Corra Harris. Her first book, "A Circuit Rider's Wife," was the centre of her literary activity and power. All the others group themselves around that. And, like every great book, it sprang from her heart. It was the expression of the thoughts and dreams and visions of her whole life. In the concluding pages of "My Book and My Heart," she tells of how after fame had come to her and the power to fulfill her desires, she grew hungry for the old Georgia hills, and bought in North Georgia an estate on which stood



THE CABIN IN THE VALLEY
The Home of Corra Harris

the cabin, pictured on the opposite page, in which so much of her later life has been spent.

"It is exactly twelve years this month—May, 1923, that I took a stroll one day higher up into the hills and came upon an old log cabin—merely the ribs, you may say, of a house. The door hung upon one hinge, the floor was half decayed. There was a little thorn bush growing just inside, with its pretty green head leaning through the door. A wren had her nest in it, full to overflowing with tiny birds, their bills wide open.

"The hidden hill upon which this cabin stood was covered with a dense growth of trees, brambles, bushes and weeds. Still, I recognized it as my home. You do see things sometimes which belong to other people but are by nature your own.

"This cabin had been built by Pine Log, a Cherokee Indian chief, some time before 1830. There is a wide, level valley below, still seeded with arrowheads where the tribe must have had their wigwams.

"I bought the place the following year—the forest of a hundred and fifty acres in the midst of which the cabin stands, the level valley of seventy acres below and the comb of wooded hills beyond. I own it to the center of the earth and beyond the last star that shines above it—pretty stars, like a garden of white flowers overhead on dark nights. Two weeks out of every month I also own the moon. This is a good deal of real estate and sky and star stuff for one woman to have. I am so wealthy that not all the money in the world can buy this place from me. It is rich in minerals, but nobody shall ever bore a hole in it or dig anything out of it. For it is the green grave of my silence and peace, it is the sky-wide treasure chest of my last memories of Faith. It is the living book we planned and planted together."



MRS. EDWARD CARTER

MRS. EDWARD CARTER

Mrs. Edward Carter (nee Bettie Hocker Logan), the daughter of Lydia Anne Hocker and William Tinsley Logan of Stanford, Kentucky, (St. Asaph the third fort established in Kentucky in 1775 by her paternal ancestor, Benjamin Logan). Her ancestors in direct line date back to 912 A.D. from the illustrious Kings of Normandy.

Pioneer ancestors to America, David Logan, also William Montgomery, father of Anne Montgomery, wife of Benjamin Logan. Among Mrs. Carter's ancestors are many of the most eminent men and women of the Colonial period; Montgomery, McCormack, Ellis, Lewis and many others, holding high offices in Church and State in Colonial days.

All of her immediate ancestors served with the Confederacy. Both her father and mother were truly typical Southerners.

Mrs. Carter was a true daughter of the Old South, beautiful and winsome, always cherishing the lofty traditions that have made the South great in history.

While still a young girl her parents moved to Warrensburg, Missouri. Her father was killed protecting Southern rights in 1865, her mother died, their large estate was sacrificed for the cause dearest to their hearts. She had suffered, she knew sorrow, she knew pain, she knew weariness, but she never knew fear nor malice nor defeat. She was one of the bravest, most charming and courageous daughters of the Confederacy.

She returned to Danville, Kentucky, the historical and cultured town, where her brilliant ancestor (Benjamin Logan) called the first Convention in the State in 1785 to ask for State Rights for Kentucky. Danville continued to be the first capital of Kentucky for seven years. Here Mrs. Carter completed her education, graduating at the college now known as Kentucky College for Women, and was honored by being retained as a teacher in her Alma Mater.

In 1870, November 3rd, she married Mr. Edward Carter. He was a gentleman of the old Southern school, tall and handsome, a commanding figure in any gathering. This union connected two of the most noble and distinguished families of Colonial days in Virginia and Kentucky.

Mrs. Carter had three children, two sons; the oldest, Logan Carter, died in infancy; the youngest, Edward Hume Carter, died unmarried; her only daughter, Laura Logan Carter, married Mr. J. Harris Baughman.

Mrs. Carter, while true to every high trust in home, church, state and national activities, has found her greatest joy and pride in her beautiful country home, "Meadow Dale." The center of a delightful hospitality, Meadow Dale radiated an atmosphere of culture and refinement, permeated with her splendid and superb compelling charm of Southern womanhood, while modest and sweet, with gentle dignity. She was gifted with rare grace of mind and character, an acknowledged leader. Here she reigned supreme in the hearts of her husband and children and in the joy of her friendships.



MRS. JAMES HARRIS BAUGHMAN

MRS. JAMES HARRIS BAUGHMAN

Mrs. James Harris Baughman (nee Laura Logan Carter) of Danville, Kentucky, the only daughter of Edward Carter and Bettie Hocker Logan, was born at Stanford, Kentucky, the Historical St. Asaph Fort.

Collins, the accepted Historian writes, "Col. Logan was one of the earliest and most distinguished of Kentucky's bold pioneers, coming when Kentucky was a howling wilderness. In 1774, he accompanied Dunmore in his expedition to the north-west of Ohio. These journeys, attended with peril and privation, evince the hardihood and energy of his mind, as well as his bodily vigor and activity. He was a student of men. Never did the high and manly qualities of courage, sagacity and fortitude for which Mr. Logan was so eminently distinguished, display themselves more gloriously than during those terrible days when his little garrison was beset for weeks by those howling Indians of the forest. He was a commanding figure of superb build, towering above his fellows, athletic, dignified, his face cast in the finest mould of manly beauty; he was a pioneer woodsman, magistrate, legislator, and General; a recognized leader in Peace and War, at the council fire and in convention hall."

Mrs. Baughman's Virginia ancestry includes the names of Ball, Montgomery, and Carter, forever associated with Washington and Lee, Dymoke, Hocker, Dale, Skipwith, Ellis, Nevin and others, who held high places in Church and State in Colonial days.

She was married to Mr. J. Harris Baughman in 1895. Mr. Baughman descends from the Taylor, Covington, Gentry, Harris, Baughman, Chenault and other eminent Virginia and Maryland families; is a Son of the American Revolution, Representative from Boyle County to Kentucky State Legislature, 1924-25. In service to his home, State and Country, he leads with the same dauntless courage as was manifested for the high ideals and principles of his noble pioneer ancestors.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Baughman inherit proud Confederate blood and the immortal Stars and Bars wave always above their mantle tree. Mr. and Mrs. Baughman's home in the old classic college town, where her ancestor, Col. Benjamin Logan, called the first Convention in 1785, is frequently the scene of brilliant social functions. Here the finest traditions of a fast passing and lavish hospitality find full fruition.

The house, with its treasures, inherited and acquired through wide travel in America and in Europe, is a fitting setting for its queenly 'chatellaine' whose compelling beauty and personal charm and dis-



The home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harr's Baughman, Stanford, Kentucky (St. Asaph Fort, 3rd in Kentucky), until their removal to Danville, Kentucky.

tinguished presence, make her an outstanding figure in any assemblage.

Mrs. Baughman is a college graduate, has taught for thirty years in the Church of the Disciples, of which she is a communicant, and is a leader in all the activities, charitable and civic, as well as patriotic, in her State. She has received the coveted degree bestowed by Chautauqua, President of Kentucky Chautauqua Club, Chautauqua, N. Y.; member of Sulgrave Manor Association; Life member of C. W. B. M.; member of Pioneer Memorial Association Kentucky, Pageant of Kentucky's Historical Past, in Episode of thirteen States, represented New York State: Belongs to the Filson Club and Kentucky Historical Society: State Historian of Colonial Daughters: Organizing State President of Founders and Patriots of America in Kentucky: A member of the United Daughters of Confederacy; Organizing Regent of 3rd Chapter in Kentucky of the United States Daughters of 1812; Recording Secretary of River Raisin Chapter of U. D. C. State Chairman for Kentucky of the Americanization work and Patriotic Education, 1921-24, as well as several times Regent of her St. Asaph Chapter of American Revolution; Lineal descendant of the Order of the Crown.

A ready and graceful speaker, and capable parliamentarian; teaches parliamentary law classes, giving this as her patriotic service to Kentucky womanhood.

Mrs. Baughman cherishes the ideals and the deeds of her ancestors and is deeply interested in preserving all records, but believes that the true and final test of merit, after all, is in the personal unselfish individual achievement.

She brings to organization work, a well trained and obedient mind, possessing a charming and winsome personality, deeply consecrated, eminently worthy of the brave men and high-born women from whom she descends. Mrs. Baughman is justly acclaimed to be one of the worthy representatives of Kentucky's noble cultured womanhood in its truest and highest development and is one of the well beloved women of Kentucky.

MRS. JOHN ALLEN WALKER

Mary Elizabeth Peacock Walker was born on a plantation in Morris County, Texas. The daughter of John C. C. Peacock and Elizabeth Coffee Peacock, she was left an orphan at an early age, as her mother died when she was but three weeks old, and when five years of age she was further orphaned by the death of her father, who was killed by the Comanche Indians, while on official duty as a Texas ranger.

During her girlhood she lived the free, open and healthful life of a western ranch. Her education was obtained under the best instructors at St. Joseph's Academy, Trinidad, Colo., and in 1886 she was married to John Allen Walker, of Brownwood, Texas, who was also of distinguished lineage and a man of prominence.

Mrs. Walker's ancestry is ancient and honorable and the archives of North Carolina and Virginia are enriched by honored names from four of her ancestral lines, revealing the fact that her forebears have distinguished themselves for daring courage and patriotic service in every war in which America has been engaged.

One of these ancestral lines was that of the Thompsons, who came to the new world in 1635. Members of this family performed notable service in various spheres of life, as members of the General Assembly and House of Burgesses of Virginia, from Surrey County, as officer of a ranging company against the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, as magistrates and as Revolutionary soldiers.

Her mother's ancestors, the Coffees, who came from Ballyroe in Cork County, Ireland, were chiefs in Westmeath, Galway, and settled in Norfolk County in Virginia, where they became substantial land owners, and prominent citizens in various walks of life.

In the "History of Watauga County" N. C., is a sketch of this family.

Through another line she is descended from the Eoffs, a German family which appears repeatedly in the annals of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Among the old houses in Pluckemin, New Jersey, mentioned in the Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly, appears a mention of the old Eoff Tavern, which had been standing 101 years prior to 1850. The name of Jacob Eoff appears in 1759 and that of Robert Eoff in 1798, as prominent members of the Lutheran Church at Pluckemin. A boulder in the old Lutheran churchyard at "Raritan in the Hills," bears the names of Jacob Eoff, Sr., and Jacob Eoff, Jr.

The Peacocks, her father's direct ancestors, left London previous to 1648 and settled near the "Dismal Swamp" in lower Virginia. When state boundaries were later fixed more definitely this land was located

partly in Virginia and partly in North Carolina, and its owners thus became identified with the history of both states. In the colonial wars the name of William Peacock appears as a foot soldier in the militia of Surrey County, Virginia, in 1687. During the period of the Spanish invasion we find John Peacock serving as an ensign in a company commanded by Captain Sharred. The records of the Historical Association of North Carolina show the name of John Peacock as rendering service in that State during the War of the Revolution. In the War of 1812 another John Peacock appears as a sergeant in Britton's North Carolina regiment.

Mrs. Walker attributes much of the noble influence which surrounded her early life to her grandmother, Mary Knox, who married Joel Coffee, and moved with him from Pulaski County, Kentucky, to Texas. Mrs. Coffee was a woman of brilliant intellect, of strong character and pronounced piety, and up to the time of her death in 1874 exerted a decided influence for good on the community in which she lived.

Mrs. Walker often in girlhood heard her grandmother relate incidents in the adventurous life of her father, John Knox. He was born in Ireland, emigrated to America and enlisted in the Revolutionary forces at Chester, S. C. At the storming of Stony Point by the American forces under 'Mad Anthony' Wayne, on July 15, 1779, the second man to mount the ramparts was Lieutenant John Knox. On July 26 following Lieutenant Knox was among those to whom Congress gave a vote of thanks for heroic conduct on this memorable occasion.

Mrs. Walker is an eager student of those historical records which hold up the renowned personages of the past for the emulation of the present, and is thoroughly versed in the genealogical records dealing with her own illustrious ancestry. She is a member of the Order of La Fayette, the Order of the White Crane, the Military Order of the Frontier and the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe.

She belongs to the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Patriots and Founders of America and the Colonial Dames. She has served as Regent and Vice Regent of the Mary Garlington Chapter D. A. R., of which she is a charter member, and was Vice-President for Texas of the N. S. Daughters of 1812. Besides these patriotic and historical societies, she is a charter member of the Twentieth Century Club of Brownwood.

Of her home life one who has known her intimately speaks thus: "Mrs. Walker, her distinguished husband, and her charming daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth, have all mastered the art which 'welcomes the coming, speeds the going, guest,' with the result that their beautiful home in Brownwood is the resort of a large circle of congenial, cultured friends." Thus we find another picture of one of those gentle southern women who in the midst of manifold duties to her state, her country and her community, has ever shone brightest and with the most queenly dignity in the quiet circle of the home.

Mrs. Walker's picture appears as the frontispiece of this volume.



MRS. THOMAS EARLE EDWARDS

MRS. THOMAS EARLE EDWARDS

Mary Elizabeth Walker was born in Colorado, Texas, the daughter of John Allen Walker and Mary Elizabeth Peacock Walker. Her ancestral line may be traced across the continent, having representatives in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Texas. John Allen Walker, her father, is a son of Lieutenant John Allen Walker, who made the supreme sacrifice in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1861. Her mother's sketch precedes this.

The earliest representative of the Walker family of whom we find record was James Walker, who served in the Colonial wars and in the Revolutionary war, although he was an old man at the time of the latter struggle. He removed from Virginia to Granville County, North Carolina, and later, about 1780, to Rockingham County in the same state. His wife, Sarah Allen Walker, was the daughter of William Allen, who himself rendered noteworthy service during the Revolution as a member of the North Carolina militia in 1779.

Allen Walker, son of James, also served in the War of the Revolution as a sergeant. His wife was Esther McRory, daughter of Capt. Thomas McRory, and Hannah Armstrong. The Esther McRory Chapter of the D. A. R. at Amarillo, Texas, bears her name.

The history of Hickman County, Tennessee, records that Allen Walker removed to that county in 1815, occupying a tract of 900 acres of land which was given him as a reward for Revolutionary service. He established Walker's Ferry, one mile from Centerville, Tenn. He lived at the headwaters of Indian Creek, three miles from Centerville, and reared a large family which played an important part in the development of this new and promising country.

Sergeant Allen Walker's son, Dr. Joel Walker, was a soldier in the War of 1812 as a member of the Tennessee gunners. Later he served both houses of the Tennessee Legislature, representing in the Senate a district composed of twelve counties and serving for a period of Speaker of the House, being the only man in the history of Hickman County to enjoy this high honor.

The Matherals, Curries, and McRorys, as well as the Walkers, emigrated to Tennessee and settled on land granted to them for Revolutionary services. The Walkers of Tennessee have always stood in the front rank in educational and professional circles. J. P. Walker, a son of Dr. Joel, was a state senator for eight years, while another son, Elijah, was made a judge when very young, being at that time the youngest in Tennessee.

Dr. Joel Walker married Mary Matheral, a descendent of John Matheral and James Currie. Thus the D. A. R. escutcheon of Mrs.

Edwards is emblazoned with bars representing the records of Capt. Thomas McRory, John Matheral, James Currie, and Sergeant Allen Walker. The Matherals and Curries were Scotch and came from Pennsylvania, settling on the Haw River in North Carolina prior to 1776.

Mrs. Edwards' maternal grandmother, Mrs. Caledonia Pruitt Walker, wife of Lieut. John Allen Walker, was also of honorable lineage, as evidenced by a family record book kept by her father, Jacob Pruitt. This family had its beginning in America with three brothers, who came from Scotland in 1637 and settled in Henrico County, Virginia. Later scious of the family moved into Caroline and Spottsylvania counties, where they had occasion to exercise their manly prowess in border warfare with marauding Indians.

We find that Martin Pruitt was a spy among the Indians during the Revolution and received a pension for his services. An interesting family tradition concerns twin brothers, Abraham and Isaac Pruitt. Abraham, anticipating that he might fall in battle with the Indians, requested that Isaac marry his widow and bring up his four children. Isaac complied with this request and four more children were added to the family. These lived in Lawrence and Marion County, Alabama.

Regarding the branch of the family which settled in Alabama, it is stated in Saunders' "Early Settlers of Alabama", that the Pruitts were distinguished by fine personal appearance and carriage, strong constitutions, vigorous minds and uncommon energy.

Colonial records of the family are found as early as 1687, and we find that William Pruitt and his five sons served with distinction in the War of the Revolution.

With such a lineage it is not strange that Mary Elizabeth Walker Edwards imbibed from earliest childhood those patriotic sentiments which form so large an element in her character. She was educated at Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Texas; Baylor University, Waco, Texas, and Barnard College, New York City, graduating from each of these institutions and receiving the A.B. degree from the two last named. On February 14, 1924, she married Thomas Earle Edwards, a native of Memphis, Tenn. and a son of Dr. T. E. Edwards and Mrs. Jennie Rossborough Edwards. He is an alumnus of the University of Mississippi, and was an ensign in the Naval Aviation Corps in the World War. He now is an employee of the National City Bank of New York, at its office in Havana, Cuba.

Mrs. Edwards is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, and the N. S. Daughters of 1812. She has served as Secretary of the Mary Garland Chapter, D. A. R., of Brownwood, Texas, and State Registrar (1922-23) of the Founders and Patriots. She is keenly interested in music and church work, and during her residence in Brownwood was a member of the Brownwood Music Club and the Twentieth Century Club of that city. But that which she values most highly is the privilege of having a home in which true Americanism shall find its citadel and its shrine. Truly shall she be called a 'Representative Woman of the South,' and may her years be filled with kindly deeds and noble influence that shall uplift those who learn to know her.



MRS. SAMUEL HALE SIBLEY

MRS. SAMUEL HALE SIBLEY

Mrs. Samuel H. Sibley, nee Florence Weldon Hart, now of Marietta, Ga., was born in Pulaski County, Virginia, daughter of William Thomas Hart and Lucy Gaines Bentley. Her father was a son of James B. Hart, of Union Point, Ga., and Maria Virginia Collier.

During the War between the States William Thomas Hart was a captain of engineers, serving on the staff of General Breckenridge, but participated in several engagements and was severely wounded.

While with the army in Virginia he met his wife, Lucy Gaines Bentley, the daughter of Dr. Henry M. Bentley and Cynthia Keat. She was a descendant of "William Bentley, Gentleman," one of the passengers on the first supply ship sent to Jamestown in 1608, and of a later William Bentley, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War and a member of the Order of the Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart resided for some years at Maplewood, their estate in Pulaski County, and here their six children were born. When Florence Weldon Hart was five years of age the family removed to Union Point, Ga. In this charming little Georgia town, lived also Mr. Hart's brother, John C. Hart, successively Superior Court Judge, Attorney General and Tax Commissioner of Georgia, and his sister, Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley, a pioneer in the temperance cause and for years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia.

Florence Hart was educated at the Union Point High School and at Lucy Cobb College, Athens, Ga. April 29, 1897, she was married to Samuel H. Sibley, a remarkably gifted young attorney of Union Point, who is now District Judge of the Federal Court at Atlanta, by appointment of President Woodrow Wilson. Judge Sibley is one of the South's foremost citizens.

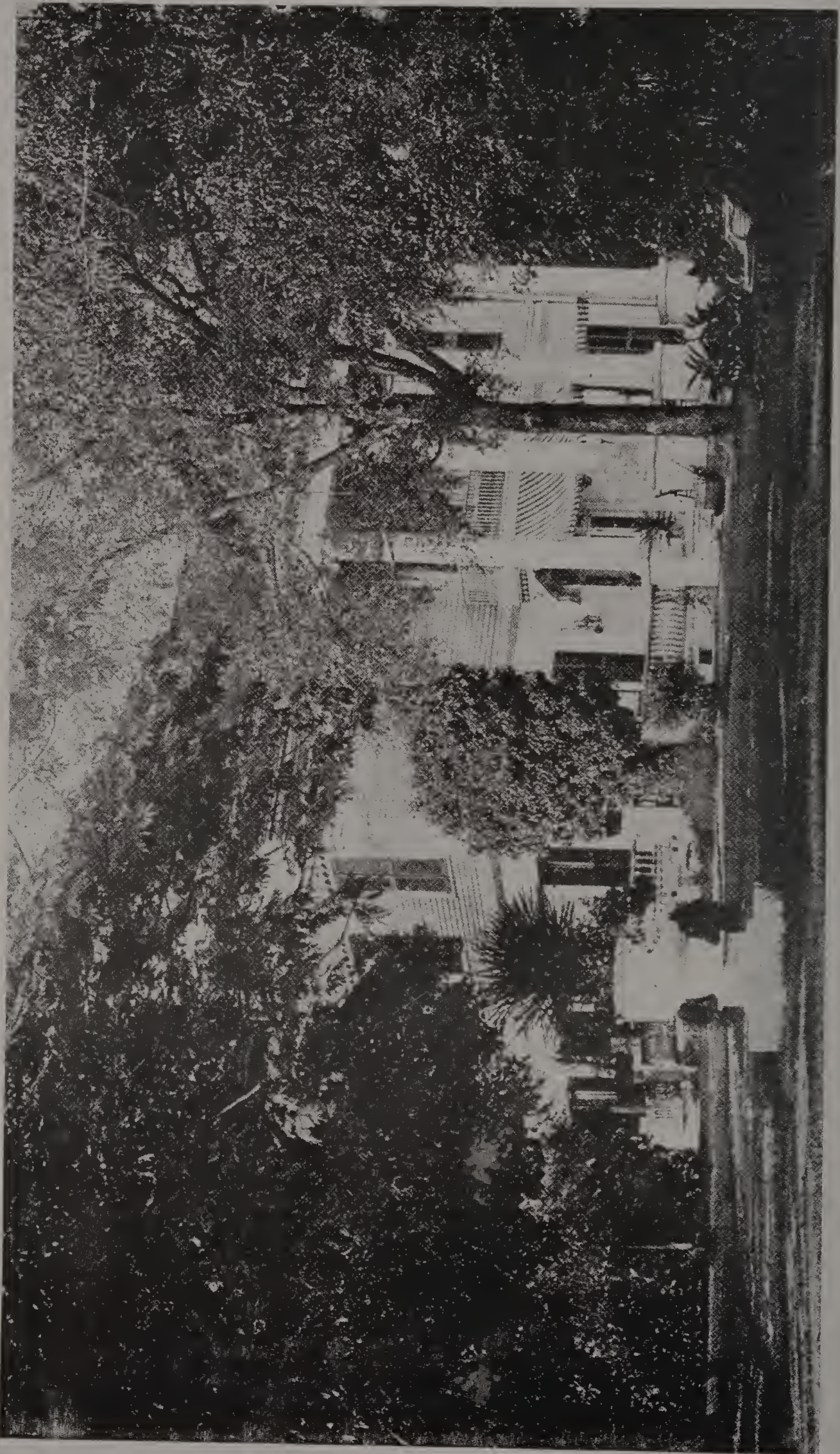
A romantic, as well as historic, interest attaches to the picture of Mrs. Sibley which accompanies this sketch, since it shows her in her wedding gown, which had also been worn by her grandmother, Cynthia Kent, on the occasion of her marriage to Dr. Henry M. Bentley, at the River, Montgomery County, Virginia, March 14, 1837.

Mrs. Sibley is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a leader in church, social and club activities. During the World War she received medals for both Red Cross and Liberty Loan work. She is now third vice-president of the Service Star Legion of Georgia.

She organized at Union Point the Greene County Federation of Woman's Clubs, also the Union Point Mothers' Club. She was president of the Ladies' Garden Club of Union Point. Through her efforts and those of Judge Sibley, who laid off the work, the cemetery was enclosed with a stone gateway and iron fencing and transformed into a place of beauty.

After Judge Sibley's elevation to the bench they removed to Marietta, near Atlanta. Since coming to Marietta, Mrs. Sibley has been president of the Woman's Bible Class of the Presbyterian Church.

Of superior mental qualities and endowed with rare graciousness and charm, Mrs. Sibley is loved and esteemed by a wide circle of friends. Her children are: William Hart, Sarah Virginia and Florence Weldon Sibley.



THE SIBLEY HOME, UNION POINT, GA.

The Birds in My Treetops

There are birds in the treetops in the woodland dell
That sing to each other and their story tell;
There are carols of music floating all through the air
That tell you a songster is hidden somewhere.
But the sweetest birdsong that falls from the tree
Are the birds in my treetop that sing always to me.

** *** **

There are birds in the treetop where the morning sun falls,
Soft shimmering and glistening as the mocking bird calls,
In the blue of the mountain, by the soft rippling stream
They sing all the day, while I listen and dream.
Yes, dream of the birds in the treetops at home,
That sing to me sweetest wherever I roam.

** *** **

They sing all the day and into the night,
And carry my soul on, on, with their flight,
They sing always sweetest at the first peep of dawn,
When the rose tints of sunrise melt away into song.
Yet eventide brings to their nest in the tree,
The birds that will ever sing sweetest to me.

Margaret Hollie Collins



MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMON

MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMON

Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon, of Monticello, Arkansas, holds a place of well merited distinction among the workers in those patriotic organizations which are keeping alive our historic pride and our fidelity to the ideals of the fathers and mothers of our republic. Of an ancestry which reaches back through Georgia and through North Carolina to Colonial days in old Virginia, she cherishes warmly and illustrates in her character and conduct those principles which have run like a thread of gold through the warp and woof of our national life.

Vivian Marie Lewis was born in Texarkana, Texas, daughter of Dr. Francis B. Lewis and Elizabeth Broadnax Mann. Her father was a soldier in the Confederate Army, enlisting in Company K, 51st Georgia Infantry. She was educated at the Ursuline Sisters' Academy, from which she graduated in 1902, taking high honors, especially in music. She marries Martin L. Sigmon, of Monticello, Arkansas, a prominent manufacturer and philanthropist, who during the World War was a leader in the Red Cross work and a liberal contributor to this cause.

Mrs. Sigmon, by virtue of her long and illustrious lineage, is a member of our most exclusive patriotic organizations, holding responsible positions in many of them. She has served as Arkansas State Chairman of the Student Loan Fund Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, State Regent of the Daughters of American Colonists, State Regent of the Imperial Order of the Yellow Rose, and Vice President of the United States Daughters of 1812.

She is a member and active leader in the work of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, a member of the Scions of Colonial Cavaliers, Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, Huguenot Society of South Carolina, First Families of Virginia, Sons and Daughters of Pilgrims, Daughters of the Barons of Runnymede, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.

A glance at this noteworthy list of organizations readily suggests a descent from names of high repute, and such is indeed the case. The names emblazoned on her genealogical records enable us to envisage the stirring days of chivalry and romance in colonial Virginia.

Among her ancestors were Colonel George Reade, Colonel Augustus Warner, Colonel John Lewis, Colonel Robert Lewis, Colonel Charles Lewis, Colonel Moore Fauntleroy and Colonel William Fauntleroy, Colonel Edward Hill, who for a short time was Colonial Governor of Maryland, Captain Nicholas Martain, Colonel Nicholas Meriwether, Colonel Samuel Griffin, John Bushrod, Colonel Francis Epps, John Vivian, Henry Thacher, Colonel Edwin Conway, Major

John Brodnax, Colonel John Walker, John Payne, and the families of Dancy, Barret and Mann.

Her earliest Colonial ancestor, Colonel George Reade, was acting governor of Virginia in 1638. Among her Revolutionary ancestors were Colonel Francis Vivian Brooking and Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Edward Broadnax.

John Lewis, her earliest colonial ancestor on the Lewis line, married Elizabeth Warner. Their son, Colonel Robert Lewis of Belvoir, marries Jane Meriwether; John Lewis marries Catherine Fauntleroy; the next John Lewis marries Elizabeth Kennan, a grand-daughter of Colonel Charles Lewis of the Bird; Augustus Lewis married Louisa Brooking, and their son, Dr. Francis B. Lewis, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Elizabeth Mann.

Mrs. Sigmon is organizing Regent of the Edward Broadnax Chapter of the U. S. Daughters of 1812, the second largest in the State, and she has been six times a delegate to the D. A. R. Convention at Washington, D. C. Her stately country home near Monticello, set in the midst of broad and fertile acres, embowered amid lordly oaks and overlooking a gently sloping hillside, which her husband has christened "Vivian Manor," is the delight of her friends and the admiration of all who are privileged to see it.

Among the latest honors to be bestowed upon this gifted daughter of the South is her appointment as Corresponding Secretary National of the U. S. Daughters of 1812, an appointment which was made at the 1925 meeting of the U. S. D. 1812, Council in Washington. When the history of the State of Arkansas is written, among the names of the talented and loyal women who have given unstinted service in behalf of her noblest ideals, a place of high honor must be reserved for that of Vivian Marie Lewis Sigmon.

Contentment

I am content
To be a living, eager soul,
A vibrant part
Of Nature's grand, harmonious whole.

Content to feel
The splendid rhythm of a tree;
The sound, the scent
Of leafy Spring is ecstasy.

Content to sing
Of flowery field, and sheltered glade,
The sunset sky,
And all the wonders God has made.

MARGARET PRICE STILLMAN.



MISS FRANCIS LEWIS SIGMON

MISS FRANCIS LEWIS SIGMON

This lovely southern girl is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon. Mrs. Sigmon's sketch precedes this. She was born in Little Rock, Ark., and is at present (1925) a popular student at Vassar College in the class of 1927.

From her earliest years Francis Lewis Sigmon has given evidence of decided gifts in many directions. Her readings given when a child were greatly admired and applauded. To versatility of mind she added grace of movement and social charm. An engagement to dance the minuet during the Confederate reunion at Little Rock in 1910 was forestalled by an illness just a week before.

Throughout her school career she has manifested the qualities of a genuine scholar, while winning the love of instructors and fellow students by her magnetic personality. Her preliminary education was received in St. Mary's Academy, Monticello, Ark., where she graduated June 8, 1921. During this period she was already exhibiting marked gifts as a writer, entertaining her classmates with charming stories of her own composition.

After completing the course at St. Mary's Academy, she entered Miss Choate's famous school at Brookline, Mass., receiving at the close of her first year the medal offered to the student making the greatest improvement throughout the entire year. She graduated from Miss Choate's school June 9, 1922, and attended the same school during 1922-23, taking advanced studies.

In September, 1923, she entered Vassar College as an honor pupil, carrying with her the highest encomiums from her instructors. Richly dowered by the hand of nature and furnished with the ripest culture which the best schools can impart, her life is one of rare promise.



MRS. GROSS ROBERT SCRUGGS

MRS. GROSS ROBERT SCRUGGS

In the heart of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, in the same room of the lovely old home where her mother was born, on the tenth of July, 1869, Marian Stuart, only daughter of Robert Stuart Price and his wife Margaret Harrison Butler, came to delight the lives of all with whom she has come in contact. Jessamine County had been the home of the Price and Butler families for more than half a century, Major Daniel Branch Price, father of Robert Stuart Price, having served as its County Clerk for thirty-five years, and John Butler, father of Margaret Butler Price, being sought for his justice and willingness to espouse the cause of the unfortunate and the helpless as well as for his force and influence among the leaders in the community.

Major Price was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, May 1, 1789, his lovely young mother living only a short time after his birth. His father, Capt. John Price, while a student at Hampden Sydney had met Daniel Branch of Powhatan County, and fallen in love with Frances Branch, Daniel's sister. The Branches were descendants of Christopher and Mary Addie Branch who brought their infant son Thomas to Virginia in 1619, settling at "Arrowhattocks" on the James River. Thomas and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Matthew (and wife Alice) Gough of Henrico, were the parents of Matthew Branch, whose son Daniel married Elizabeth Dutoit Porter, daughter of Capt. Thomas Porter and his wife Elizabeth Dutoit of Cumberland. Elizabeth Dutoit was the eldest daughter of Pierre Dutoit, a French Huguenot of influence in Mannikentown as early as 1714, and whose wife was Barbara de Bonnett. Pierre Dutoit styles himself in his will, which is written in his own hand, 1726, as "of Moudon, Suisse (Switzerland) a dweller in King William Parish." Daniel Branch and his wife Elizabeth Dutoit Porter, were the parents of Frances, who married John Price in 1788, and lived only one short year.

John Price married in 1792 Judith Womack, who died at the birth of her child Elizabeth. Then John Price went to Kentucky, and in 1799 returned for his son, Daniel Branch, who was then ten years old, and settled in Clarke County, about six miles from Winchester.

These Prices are descendants of John Price (and wife Ann) who came to Virginia in the "Starr" in 1610 and had one of the largest as well as the first grants of land on "ye River James" near "ye Falles" in Henrico County in 1619, being 150 acres. His son and heir, Matthew passed this land to his sons John and Daniel. John married Jane, daughter of Henry Pew, and left three sons, of whom Pew Price was the youngest. Pew Price married secondly Jerusha, daughter of Wm. and Judith (Pate) Penick (Penix), of Amelia County,

whose fifth child was Capt. John Price. The Penicks were descendants of William Penick, who is listed as a "read-rights" of Theodore Moyse of James River in 1637. Edward Penix, father of William Penix of Amelia County (recorded his baptism in New Kent County, 1694) died in Hanover in 1734, leaving his wife Easter, said to have been a Winston.

The pioneer spirit evinced in all these people was not confined to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, for as late as 1878 the same tendencies are apparent in the removal of Robert Stuart Price and family from Kentucky to Texas even at that time quite a new country.

When Marian Stuart Price was about grown the family moved to Dallas, where they have resided ever since. On the eighteenth of November, 1890, she married Gross Robert Scruggs, only son of Major James Briscoe Scruggs and his wife, Mary Isabella Hastings Dial, both of whom trace their descent to early settlers in our land. They have always been interested and active in all civic affairs.

From girlhood Mrs. Scruggs has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church and served as President of the Ladies' Aid Society for many years, doing efficient organization and constructive work. At the same time she lent much of her time and energies to the Young Woman's Christian Association, serving as Vice-Chairman of the Southwestern Field Committee, and of the National War Work Council, as well as a member of the local (Dallas) Board of Directors.

During the World War, she was Dallas County Chairman of Knitting for the Red Cross, spending much time organizing and instructing groups in the towns surrounding Dallas, as well as in the city, for which she received official recognition from the national headquarters. She was also interested at this time in the work for the French War Orphans, her only son being stationed at Brest in the Naval Aviation Construction Department, for the duration of the war.

Her club work has been directed along various lines; literary, artistic, social, patriotic, and genealogical.

As a girl she was a Charter member of the first Chautauqua Study Club, organized by the late Mrs. Sydney Smith and Mrs. A. C. Ardrey, which club later developed into the Pierian Club. Today Mrs. Scruggs is a member of the Matheon (literary) Club, having served it as Director, Corresponding Secretary, and Vice-President.

She has also served as a Director in the Dallas Art Association, and is at present serving as Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Board of Governors in the Dallas Womans Club, recently

organized, her accuracy, executive ability, and genius for organization being wellknown and appreciated, therefore much sought for, especially in intricate or difficult situations.

Her work in the patriotic and genealogical societies has, perhaps, her deepest love, for she feels keenly the justice due those men who braved so much that we might be safe and happy. She has been First Vice-President for Texas in the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America for many years. She is a Charter member of the Daughters of the Barons of Runnymede, and is serving as one of the twenty-five national "Sureties." She has been appointed Organizing Burgess for the State of Texas for the Order of the First Families in Virginia, and is a Councillor of the Order of the Crown, a life office. She is State Vice-President of the Founders and Patriots Association of America, and a National Vice-President of the National Genealogical Society, as well as of the American Genealogical Society. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1812, Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, Colonial Dames of the XIXth Century, and the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. She is serving on the National Womans Committee of Sulgrave Manor, and is intensely interested in the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. She is a member of the Virginia Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and of the Colonial Dames Club of Washington, D. C.

In all of her activities Marian Stuart Price Scruggs is universally beloved, and her clear, logical insight into all questions which receive her attention makes her advice sought and appreciated. True to the powerful influence of her forefathers in shaping the destinies of the land in the past, her whole life is devoted to creating and renewing in the minds of our children and citizens those ideals and standards for which our American Government stands.



MRS. ROBERT STUART PRICE

MRS. ROBERT STUART PRICE

On the seventeenth of June, 1843, Margaret Harrison, third daughter of John and Mary Anne (Settle) Butler was born. She was a dainty, frail little thing, and soon became the darling of her father's heart. Despite the fact that three other daughters and a son were born afterward, none ever superseded her in his affections.

John Butler's home was on the Lexington-Danville Pike, a few miles beyond the village of Nicholasville toward High Bridge, at the Kentucky River. This turnpike was famous in the early '50's and it was John Butler's proud privilege to serve as President of the Company which superintended the upkeep of all the turnpikes in Central Kentucky, keeping them in repair and handling the tolls. His daughter Margaret's earliest recollections are connected with the long, beautiful rides behind a spirited horse, such as have made Kentucky famous—taken with him in attending to this work.

He was a man of high integrity and greatly respected for his clear legal mind. Although he was not educated for the law as a profession, he was often consulted in difficult matters and he handled and managed more estates, serving as guardian for many orphans, more efficiently, it has been said, than any other man that has ever lived in Jessamine County.

In spite of poor health he was always ready and willing to serve his fellowmen, even filling the responsible, often dangerous, position of sheriff of his district, which in those early, troublous days was a very difficult thing to do, entrusted only to picked men. And when the Civil War came on his position was the more difficult, as his health disqualified him from active service and his home, being located on the turnpike so near famous Camp Nelson, was in continual danger, for it was well-known that his sympathies were with the South.

The schooling in diplomacy and self-control, yet careful respect for the rights of others, which circumstances thus forced his children to take, under his guidance, made them more conservative than they would otherwise have been, for they were keenly alive to merriment and fun.

The Butler home was always noted for its hospitality and graciousness. The eight children, six daughters and two sons, were reared in the atmosphere of unostentatious plenty—their father being generous, but severe in his simplicity, rigid in his ideals of uprightness and honesty, and unswerving in his devotion to his church and country. The home stood firm on the secure foundations of his Cavalier forefathers who had fled to Virginia early in the seventeenth century in order that they might live there as their conscience and intelligence dictated. The seal of the House of Ormonde and its

motto: "Comme je trouve" and "Butler a boo" or "Butter Forever," was graven deep in his being. He was truly a fitting descendant of this proud and illustrious House, from whom has been handed down in this country in the proper line of descent from eldest son to eldest son to date an old seal ring bearing the ducal crest and falcon rising from the five ostrich feathers curling.

Margaret Butler was educated in music as well as academic studies and the cherished possession of her girlhood was her Steinway, a gift from her beloved father.

Her mother, Mary Anne, daughter of Thomas and Priscilla Settle, a beautiful and capable woman, died quite early, living to be only forty-eight years old. After her death Margaret took charge of the household until her marriage, in 1866, to Robert Stuart Price, youngest son of Major Daniel Branch Price and his second wife Mary Jane, daughter of Rev. Robert Stuart, whose descent is traced to the Stuart, Andrew Lord Ochiltree, founder of the Castlestewart line of County Tyrone, Ireland.

Robert Stuart Price followed in his father's footsteps as County Clerk of Jassamine County. But in 1878, his wife's health being poor, they decided to move out to Texas. They joined relatives there and remained in Sherman until their two children, Marian Stewart, and Robert Butler Price were grown, then moved to Dallas, where all the family reside today, except the dear Father, who left them on January 22, 1917.

Margaret Butler Price has always been beloved for her gentle kindness to all, especially strangers, and for her merry Irish wit. She has never had physical strength, but has remained true to her Presbyterian training and loyal to her inherited traditions.



MRS. DANIEL BRANCH PRICE

MRS. DANIEL BRANCH PRICE

Mary Jane Stuart was born at "Walnut Hills," Fayette County, Kentucky, March 16, 1804. She was the eldest daughter of Rev. Robert Stuart and his second wife, Hannah, daughter of General Levi Todd and his wife Jean Briggs of Fayette County. Their home being situated quite near Lexington, most of the family lie buried there.

Robert Stuart, 1772-1858, was a son of Captain Stuart of Augusta County, Virginia. His mother was Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Capt. James Walker and his wife Mary Guffey, who came from Pennsylvania to Virginia in 1735-6. Capt. James Walker served in the French and Indian Wars, receiving a grant of 3,000 acres for his services. He was a son of John Walker and Katherine Rutherford, who came to Pennsylvania from Newry, Ireland, in 1726, and whose forefathers of Wigton, Scotland, were martyrs to their Presbyterian belief. John and Katherine (Rutherford) Walker settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, but when their friends and neighbors were moving to the newly opened "Borden's Tract" in Virginia, they took up lands there too. Returning to Pennsylvania, after erecting a house on the Virginia Home, John Walker died suddenly in 1738, and is buried in Pennsylvania. His wife, Katherine Rutherford was a descendant of those Rutherfords and Alleines of Scotland noted for their adherence to their Presbyterian beliefs.

Capt. John Stuart's home on "Borden's Tract" is near the present city of Staunton, Virginia. His father, Judge John Stuart, bought the land from Benjamin Borden, Sr., 1740-1, the original purchase being 313 acres, to which other tracts were subsequently added. Here he settled with his wife and only child, John, who was born in Ireland in 1740, and brought to this country an infant in arms. John Stuart Sr., had a legal education and served as a justice in Augusta County in 1737. His death occurred after a trip back to Ireland to see his relatives in 1769-70. His widow, Elizabeth Archer Stuart, was a sister of John and Sampson Archer who came to Virginia also from County Tyrone early in the eighteenth century.

The Stuart, Andrew, Lord Ochiltree, founder of Castle Stewart in County Tyrone, Ireland, was the progenitor of this branch of the family, who emigrated from Ireland to America between the years 1725 and 1745; Archibald, Andrew, John, David, and possibly Robert Stuart. Andrew the eldest of these brothers, settled in Paxtang, Pennsylvania, where he and his wife Mary, daughter of Lord Dinwiddie, lie buried. It was his eldest son, Rev. John Stuart, of Kingston, Canada, who was progenitor of that family, who were knighted and who served as Chief Justices in Lower Canada. The second brother, Archibald, married in Ireland, Janet, sister of the famous

Presbyterian divine, Rev. John Brown of Augusta county, Virginia. He died in 1761, in Augusta, leaving numerous descendants there. David married in Virginia, having come later than the others in the party with Lord Dinwiddie, his brother-in-law. His wife, Margaret Jane Lynn, was the widow of Capt. John Paull (Pall) of Augusta County. Their only son is known as Capt. John Stuart of "Greenbrier," to distinguish him from his first cousin, Capt. John Stuart of "Borden's Tract."

Capt. John Stuart of Borden's Tract had seven sons and one daughter, Robert being educated for the ministry. His health would not permit him to continue in it as a profession, so, "after missionating in the district of Kentucky" (as he expressed it in his memoirs) he accepted the Chair of Languages in Transylvania College at Lexington, when it was organized. However he did not give up the ministry entirely, but served faithfully Walnut Hill Church, and Salem Church for many years. His health again failing, he retired to his farm, "Walnut Hill" where many of his students who afterward became the leading men of Kentucky came to him there for private instructions. His four sons were men of prominence and influence. Robert moved to Missouri; David was an educator and his sons ministers and missionaries; Samuel was a Presbyterian minister, and John Todd Stuart, the Illinois lawyer and statesman, was the senior member of the law firm in which Lincoln received his education, and later became a partner. It was at his house that Abraham Lincoln met Mary Todd, whose annt. Hannah Todd, was Rev. Robert Stuart's wife.

Hannah Todd, descendant of the Todds of Armagh, Ire., was a daughter of General Levi Todd, first clerk of Fayette County, Kentucky. She was born in 1780 and noted for her beauty and graciousness. Her mother, Jean Briggs, tradition says, wove her wedding gown from a "wild plant" known as "cotton," and was married Sept. 25, 1779, at Fort St. Asaphs--old Logan's Fort, now Stanford, Ky. Her parents were Capt. Samuel Briggs, "an Irishman," and his wife Mary, daughter of David Logan and Jane McKinley, whose brother John McKinley was the martyred President of Delaware.

Hannah Todd's grandmother was Hannah Owen, a granddaughter of the Quaker of Wales, Robert Owen, who was imprisoned for his religion and who died in America. Her home was on the Schuylkill, about ten miles east of Philadelphia.

Those who are descendants of this Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, although strict, are usually noted and beloved for their remarkably keen sense of fairness and justice, together with a surprisingly unexpected trait—a real sense of humor. These qualities were Mary Jane Stuart's inheritance to a marked degree. Her husband's large family of children loved and revered her so highly because actually there was no trace of difference in her treatment between her own five little ones and her step-children. The eighty odd years of her life developed a wonderfully beautiful Christian character, whose religious influence is being felt even to the third and fourth generation.



MRS. MARGARET SCRUGGS CARRUTH

MRS. MARGARET SCRUGGS CARRUTH

Among the younger Genealogists in America none have a more promising future than Mrs. Carruth, who is endowed with marked talent. Her special aptitude for finding "missing links" has been displayed in excellent work, such as completing the Butler Genealogy, compiling the Stuart Chart and a "Reference Chart" of five thousand names. She assisted in organizing the Genealogical Research Association; contributing to their Exhibit held in Mrs. Minnegerode Andrews' Studio, in Washington, D. C., October, 1924.

Mrs. Carruth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, was born in Dallas, Texas, where she was married and has since resided. Her paternal ancestry is of Welch origin, traced for fourteen generations in "The Scruggs Genealogy," where is also published the ancestry of the Dials and Briscoes, the latter belonging to the "Cropton Hall" line, their emigrant ancestor being Dr. John Briscoe, who came to America in the "Ark and the Dove" expedition. His descendants intermarried with the Brookes and other illustrious Colonial families of Maryland. Her distinguished maternal lineage is given in sketch of Marion Price Scruggs.

Possessing a brilliant mind, Mrs. Carruth is well equipped with an excellent education, acquired at Cowart Hall in Dallas; Misses Kirk's in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, and Bryn Mawr College (ex-1913), supplemented with a course in Law, and a degree in the Katharine Blackford course (by which she becomes a "Character Analysis Expert"), and the study of Art under Frank Reaugh, noted cattle and landscape painter of the Southwest, and others; as well as courses at the Woodrow School of Expression and Dramatic Art. Her etchings show phenomenal talent. Her liberal education has been broadened by extensive travel in Europe and America.

During the World War Margaret Carruth was very active, although her children, Walter and Marianne (who died of Bronchial Pneumonia in 1918) were babies, receiving an adoring mother's care. She helped to reorganize the Red Cross in Dallas; is a Civic Welfare enthusiast; and helped start the "News-Boys Club" and the "Vocational School."

A true patriot, Margaret Carruth is deeply interested in patriotic orders, honoring her ancestors by enrollment in the following organizations: "Order of the Crown of America;" "Daughters of the Barons Runnymede"; "Order of First Families of Virginia"; "Huguenot Society;" Colonial Dames;" "Colonial Governors;" "D. A. R.; and 1812." She, also, belongs to the League of American Pen Women, and Association of American University Women.

Mrs. Carruth's rare beauty, charming manners and sympathetic nature render her a favorite wherever she is known.

MARY HILLIARD HINTON.



MRS. J. WILMER BIDDLE

MRS. J. WILMER BIDDLE

In the person of Mrs. J. Wilmer Biddle, of Binderton House, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, are embodied the noblest elements of the grand Colonial days of America. She herself is descended from one of those splendid Cavalier families whose dash and daring and chivalric spirit fashioned the superb institutions of Virginia and the Carolinas, while her husband represents the oldest, noblest and proudest traditions of the City of Brotherly Love.

Mrs. Biddle's maiden name was Elizabeth Southall Clarke. She was born in North Carolina, later removing to Virginia, and is a daughter of John Eldridge Clarke and Anna Southall Clarke. Her mother was a daughter of Norborne Nicholas Southall, of Charles City, Va., adopted son of President John Tyler, whose sister, Rachel Tyler, married Colonel Stith Hardyman of Virginia, a great, great uncle of Mrs. Biddle.

In 1895 Elizabeth Southall Clarke represented the State of Virginia at the Confederate Reunion held in Birmingham, Ala., when, by permission of the governor and under the escort of a special guard of honor, she bore Virginia's flag to grace the occasion. This was the only time the state flag ever left the capitol at Richmond.

In 1897 she married Douglas Huntly Gordon, of Baltimore, Md., and "Wakefield Manor," Va., thus assuming a name celebrated in Scottish song and story and upon which additional lustre has been shed by those who bore it in every portion of the New World. Her husband was a son of the well known Virginian, Douglas Hamilton Gordon, of Fredericksburg, and Eliza Pleasants, a grand daughter of Governor James Pleasants, of Virginia.

Mr. Gordon, who died in 1918, was an alumnus of Johns Hopkins University and of Johns Hopkins Law School. He was a prominent financier and influential citizen of Baltimore, president of the Baltimore Trust Company and keenly interested in educational affairs and all matters of community well being. Mrs. Biddle is joint owner of the old Gordon Estate in Rappahannock County, which has been in the family for three generations, since the days of Basil Gordon of Falmouth, Virginia.

In 1921 Mrs. Gordon married J. Wilmer Biddle of Philadelphia, son of Alexander Biddle. From our earliest days the Biddle name has been honorably represented in American annals in the law, in journalism, in statesmanship, in the army and in the navy. Its best traditions are worthily upheld by the gifted Virginia woman who presides over the home on Chestnut Hill.

Mrs. Biddle has five children: Elizabeth Gordon, Anne Huntley Gordon, who was married Nov. 29, 1924, to Joseph F. Dahlgren, of the United States Navy a great grandson of Admiral Dahlgren, Douglas Huntly Gordon, who graduates from Harvard University in 1925, Virginia Southall Gordon and Sarah Stanley Gordon.

Extensive travel in European and other countries has given Mrs. Biddle access to the artistic and cultural delights of Old World capitals. She is a member of the Colonial Dames of America, Chapter 11, Philadelphia. The picture of her mother, Mrs. John Eldridge Clarke, accompanies this sketch.



MRS. JOHN ELDRIDGE CLARK

MONTICELLO

An address delivered by Mrs. Bryan Wells Collier for the Atlanta Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the Society of Colonial Daughters and on many other notable occasions in interest of "Monticello" the nation's shrine—the home of Thomas Jefferson.

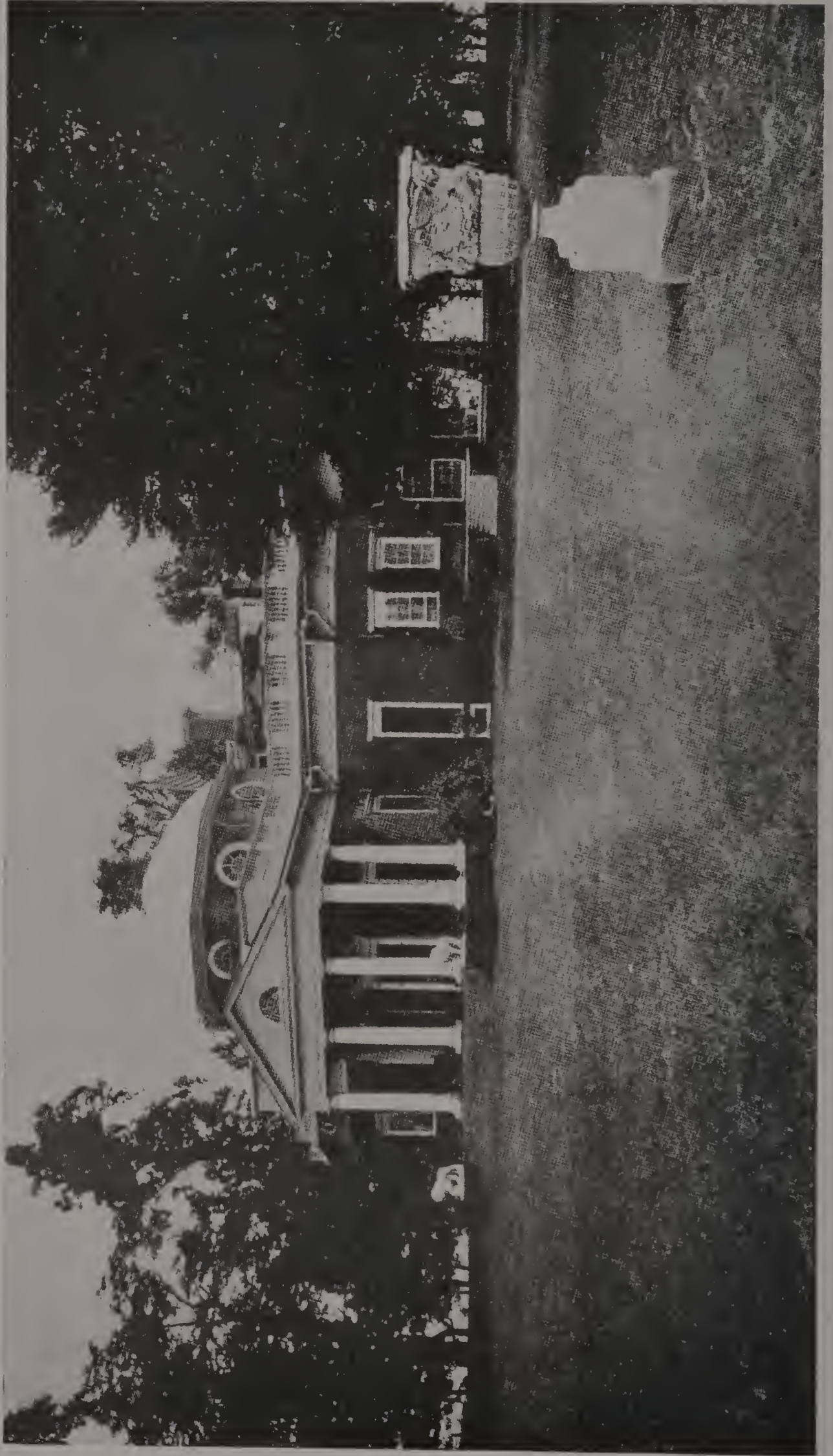
In all our thoughts about that historic mansion among the Virginia hills, the most significant is connected with the life, the character and the achievements of the great American whose dream it enshrined and whose home it was for so many fruitful years. It was not the beauty of that Italian villa, representing though it did the finest expression of art that had yet reached our western world, that brought tourists by the thousand to Monticello as to a sacred shrine. It was rather the great man whose career had filled those stately halls with a wealth of meaning that would have made a hamlet glorious.

Monticello was indeed the outward expression of Jefferson himself. It was the embodiment of the dream of his youth and it was symbolical in its grandeur and beauty of his own preeminent traits. True indeed were the eloquent words of Henry Clay, spoken in Mr. Jefferson's old age, in reply to attacks of political opponents: "He is not more elevated by his lofty residence upon the summit of his own favorite mountain than he is lifted by the serenity of his mind and the consciousness of a well spent life above the malignant passions and bitter feelings of the day. No! His own beloved Monticello is not less moved by the storms that beat against its sides than is this illustrious man by the howlings of partisan passion."

Naturally, then, in thinking of Monticello we think of the things for which Jefferson stood, the things which constitute his title to affectionate remembrance and enduring regard. Mr. Jefferson himself has told us what was in his career that he most desired to have remembered. Not that he was twice president of the United States, not that previous to that he was Governor of Virginia, minister to France and vice-President of the United States. No, the epitaph that he himself chose to have chiseled upon his tombstone was:

"Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Toleration, Father of the University of Virginia."

Author of the Declaration of Independence. That Magna Charta of our Liberties, as it has been well called, came from the brain of Mr. Jefferson, and its burning words were indited by his gifted pen. Of this immortal declaration it has been truly said: "The Declaration marks one of the great stages in our advancement as a people. It is



MONTICELLO

a milestone in our national highway. It sounded through the land like Roderick's bugle call in the highlands. It rallied the wavering and cheered the firm. It removed doubts and fixed a purpose." And with that famous document the name and fame of Jefferson is unalterably linked.

Author of the Statute for Religious Liberty. It is largely due to Mr. Jefferson that in America man is free in regard to the highest and most sacred interests that enter into his life—those interests that affect his relations to his Maker, his own soul and his eternal future.

Father of the University of Virginia. A graduate himself of old William and Mary College, steeped in the classic lore of Greece and Rome, cultured and scholarly in the highest degree, he saw the importance of higher education and linked his name forever with this proudest representative of the culture of old Virginia. One of the appealing facts connected with the last days of this great man was that when too infirm to give himself to active pursuits he would stand on the elevated portico of Monticello and through a field glass watch the workmen at Charlottesville, five miles away working on the buildings which were to constitute the nucleus of the great University.

This was the "Master of Monticello," to whose abode admiring pilgrims from all quarters of our country came as to a sacred shrine. Should not Americans treasure with patriotic pride this habitation of this great leader among the statesmen and founders of our republic? Should not that manorial home whose erection occupied so many happy years of his honored life, and which was so associated with the annals of his career be preserved as a shrine for patriotic devotion?"

"The stately homes of England" constitute the great charm of the mother country to those who love the noble and venerable. About those historic manors founded by representatives of great families cluster associations that move and thrill us, even at this day.

"From these old courtyards Crusaders may have ridden with Richard or with Edward to the Holy Land. Through this massive gateway, knights with plumed crests may have followed the banner of Henry V. to Agincourt or Edward to Poitiers. In this noble hall the Cavaliers of Rupert may have caroused before the bugles blew for Edgehill or Marston Moor."

And around the old homes of Virginia, there clustered associations as sacred and as ennobling as in those of England. "In the very lifeblood of the race ran this warm love for the ancestral seat. Chatsworth was not dearer to Cavendish, Penhurst to the Sydneys, Hatfield to the Cecils nor Alnwick Castle to the Percys than West-

over to the Byrds, Shirley to the Carters, Brandon to the Harrisons, Stratford to the Lees, Mt. Vernon to Washington and Monticello to Jefferson."

Among the things which any people should treasure most highly are the memorials of departed greatness. Those things which stir our memories most profoundly and appeal to the imagination of the admiring student of other days are the things which make a people great. The Southern poet was thinking of this when he said:

"Yes, give me a land where ruins are spread,
And the living tread light on the graves of the dead;
Yes, give me a land with a grave in each spot,
And a name in that grave that shall not be forgot."

There is something irresistably appealing in the halls that echoed to the footsteps of greatness, in the columned porticoes that looked down on the daily pursuits of the great spirits of earth. The ardent and impressionable youth in visiting the home of Jefferson feels a sentiment akin to that which our own Grady described as his own when a student at the great University which Mr. Jefferson founded: "Enduring and hallowed, blessed be God, the strange and wild ambitions which startled my boyish heart as amid thy dim corridors, I caught the flappings of unseen wings in thy mighty past and the dazzling ideals of thy future stood revealed to my wondering heart."

"Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, is not used by strangers to his blood as a private residence. The Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, is not used as a private residence. The same spirit of veneration for the mighty dead which consecrates Mount Vernon should rescue Monticello."



MRS. BURRIDGE DAVENAL BUTLER

MRS. BURRIDGE DAVENAL BUTLER

Among the queenly daughters of Dixie, none is fairer, more charming, more radiant in her perfect womanliness than Mrs. Ina Hamilton Butler. Though dwelling for years beyond her borders, Mrs. Butler loves the south and all things southern with a devotion which perhaps distance has but intensified, true to the sentiment of the poet:

"You may take the bright shell from its home on the lea,
Wherever it goes it will sing of the sea:
And, take the fond heart from its home and its hearth,
It will sing of its home to the end of the earth."

Ina Hamilton Busey was born in Baltimore but of a long and illustrious Virginia ancestral line. Her father, Norval Hamilton Busey, a native of Roanoke, Va., a gifted artist, is still, at the age of seventy nine, pursuing his artistic vocation at his residence in New York City. Her mother is also a Busey, cousin of her father. Norval Hamilton Busey is a grandson of Alexander McClanahan, a colonel in the Revolutionary army. He participated in the battle of Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Va., in Dec. 9, 1775, when the Virginians, without the loss of a man, destroyed every British grenadier opposed to them.

On the brilliant roster of Mrs. Butler's ancestors, are found such names as those of the Lewises, Griffins, Ruffins, Prices, McClungs, Breckenridges, the Pages, and General Albert Sidney Johnston—names which evoke stirring memories in the breast of every student of southern history.

Her mother, a woman of remarkable mental capacity and great superiority of character, was an ardent southerner, steeped in the lore of the south, and during the War between the States underwent many thrilling experiences. Once when her home town was occupied by northern troops, she sought to express her southern spirit by flying a Confederate flag from her window. This being forbidden by military authority, she belted it around her waist and wore it as an apron during the entire time of the occupation. Now, when past eighty, she is still animated by the same indomitable spirit.

Ina Hamilton Busey's early years were spent abroad, when her bright and receptive mind drew from the art and literature and historical associations of the Old World rich stores of thought, experience and observation, which have heightened and accentuated those original charms which Nature has bestowed upon her so abundantly.

She married in 1906 Burr ridge Davenal Butler, of English parentage but a native of Louisville, Ky. They have made their home for some years in Chicago. Mrs. Butler has two sisters, Mrs. Alonzo Cottier of Searsdale, New York, and Mrs. Richard Paran Buchanan, of Cincinnati, and one brother, Norval Hamilton Busey, Jr., of Lee, Mass.

Mrs. Butler exemplifies all those womanly traits that so beautifully represent the charm of southern womanhood, and reigns as queen in her beautiful estate where she and her distinguished husband dispense a truly southern hospitality.



MRS. WILLIAM EWEN SHIPP

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Margaret Busbee Shipp, daughter of Fabius H. Busbee and Annie McKesson Busbee, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, Nov. 9, 1871. Her father was one of the youngest officers in Johnson's army at the close of the Civil War, and afterwards a prominent attorney. Through her father, she is descended from the Fauntleroy's, Bushrods, and other distinguished families of Virginia's colonial history; through her beautiful mother she is descended from the McDowells of North Carolina and the Finleys of Pennsylvania.

The name of her ancestor, General Charles McDowell, will always be associated with the battle of King's Mountain. The story of his wife, "Grace Greenlee, a Revolutionary Heroine," is told in the North Carolina Booklet published by the Daughters of the Revolution. "The ancestry of Grace Greenlee can be traced to Christopher Irvine, who fell at Flodden Field in 1513. . . In the fall of 1782 she married General Charles McDowell and became the mistress of Quaker Meadows and its 2,000 acres of fertile land, Quaker Meadows, even at that early date, had belonged to the McDowells for nearly half a century."

In 1894 Margaret Busbee married Lieutenant William Ewen Shipp, who had graduated from West Point in 1883 and served with distinction in the Geronimo campaign. To them were born two sons, William Ewen, Jr., and Fabius Busbee.

Lieutenant Shipp was killed in battle July 1st, 1898, in the assault on San Juan Hill. President Roosevelt gave unstinted praise to his courage, his gallantry, his soldierliness. The shaft erected to his memory in Charlotte, North Carolina, bears the inscription:

"Amongst a grove the very straightest plant."

Left with two sons to rear, Mrs. Shipp turned to the immediate duty of bread winning.

While her output has always been small, her stories have appeared in *Century*, *Collier's*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Everybody's*, *Munsey*, *Red Book*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Woman's Home Companion*, and a score of other magazines.

She is a member of the Episcopal Church, the Authors' League of America, Colonial Dames Society of North Carolina, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Raleigh Woman's Club, Fortnightly Review, and other organizations; and has been president of St. Mary's Alumnae Association and vice-president of the State Literary and Historical Association.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union appointed her vice-regent for North Carolina in 1919, since which time she has served as a member of the Council.

Mrs. Shipp has traveled widely in Europe, the Far East and South America; she spends many summers in Canada, and much time in the southwest with her sons, both of whom are Captains of Cavalry. Her son William graduated from West Point in 1916, and her son Fabius entered the army just before war was declared.

In a sketch of Mrs. Shipp by Dr. Archibald Henderson, the distinguished writer spoke of her as being greatly loved in her native state and attributed it to her "genius for friendship."

MRS. NELLIE PEARL NEAL

Mrs. Nellie Pearl Neal, of Thomson, Ga., is a true type of that southern womanhood for which Georgia has been famous since the earliest days of the commonwealth. Her charming personality, womanly graces and high degree of culture stamp her as an aristocrat of the lineage of the old South.

Prior to her marriage Mrs. Neal was Nellie Pearl Clary. Her father was Horace Thurston Clary, one of the influential planters of McDuffie County, Georgia, a man of fine principles and high ideals of character. Her mother, whose maiden name was Eva Jane Reese, was a cultured gentlewoman, a daughter of Lycurgus Reese, himself a member of one of the leading families of the State.

Mrs. Neal was born at Harlem, Columbia County, Georgia, April 4, 1890.

Among her ancestors were many who rendered conspicuous service in the Revolutionary War. In the War between the States many others of her ancestors distinguished themselves in the cause of the Southern Confederacy. Indeed, her forebears constitute a long line of distinguished southerners who have always loyally supported the best ideals of their section.

One of her Revolutionary ancestors was McKeen Green, who was awarded a tract of land in Georgia for services in the War of the Revolution. He represented Effingham County in the Georgia Legislature in 1787 and 1788. Two of his brothers, John Green and Major Benjamin Green, were quite prominent in the early history of the State.

Her uncle, Mr. Basil Llewellyn Neal, of Columbia County, a man of high standing and ability, is the author of a most interesting work, "A Son of The American Revolution," in which he gives many interesting facts regarding his family history, and his own personal experiences during and preceding the War between the States.

A Colonial ancestor of Mrs. Neal, Robert Williams, of Charleston, S. C., and his son, Robert Williams, Jr., were prominent citizens of Charleston in its early days. Both were attorneys of eminence, and their names appear on many official documents of that period.

A famous estate on the Ashley River, three miles from Charleston, known as Sans Souci, first owned by George Marshall, passed on Nov. 14, 1767, into the hands of Robert Williams, Jr.

After completing her high school course in her home county, Nellie Pearl Clary attended the Girls' Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville, and later completed her education at Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga. In college she was among the leaders of her

classes and very popular. She specialized in Expression and won the medal offered in that department.

On the 19th day of November, 1908, she married Mr. John L. Neal, of Thomson, a prominent young business man.

Mrs. Neal has always taken a leading part in all the activities of interest to women. She was chairman of the Monument Committee that erected the handsome Confederate Monument in Thomson.

She served several terms as president of the Thomson Chapter of the U. D. C., and at different times has creditably filled each office in the Chapter. She is also a member of the Augusta Chapter, D. A. R., and has filled important offices in the Woman's Club at Thomson. She is a member of the Methodist Church and takes an important part in its work.

Mrs. Neal has also served as a member of the state committee of the Matthew Fontaine Maury Memorial.

She has two children, a daughter, Elsie, who seems to have inherited her mother's queenly qualities, and who has been for three years one of the most popular students in an exclusive private school at Gulfport, Mississippi; and a son, James, who has taken high rank as a student at Riverside School, Gainesville, Ga.

Her husband, John L. Neal, whose sad death occurred in the summer of 1922 in New York, was a descendant of a family of distinguished Georgians, and though still a young man, had made an enviable reputation as a successful business man.

Mrs. Neal is a woman of rare beauty, grace, gentleness and general personal charm. These attributes, combined with the noble and cultured qualities of her mind and heart, make her an ornament to society, and useful in the varied services which she so willingly performs, and a true representative of American womanhood of today. Her picture appears on the dedication page.



MRS. THOMAS JAMES COLLIER

MRS. THOMAS JAMES COLLIER

Southern womanhood shone at its brightest and best in those mothers of the present generation who lived to perpetuate the principles of honor and chivalry that guided the founders of Southern civilization. Among these queenly women a place of high honor belongs to Mrs. T. J. Collier, of Griffin, Ga., who passed from this earth to her heavenly reward, April 5, 1919.

Willie Margaret Newman was born March 23, 1845, in Hancock County, Ga. But it was in Monroe County and in Forsyth, the county seat, that she passed through the years that led her to young womanhood. Her education was completed at Monroe Female College, Forsyth, under the presidency of Prof. R. T. Asbury, a celebrated educator of that city.

After her graduation she taught at Jonesboro and also at Forsyth, where she was associated with Allen D. Candler, afterwards Governor of Georgia. She had already come to be known as a young woman who combined with rare beauty and personal charm, a brilliant and cultivated mind, gifted with her pen, endowed with a high appreciation of the best in literature and life, and eagerly interested in all that concerned her fellow creatures.

In November, 1867, she was married to Dr. Thomas J. Collier, of Indian Springs, Ga., who, after passing through the war, had just finished his course in medical college and was about to enter upon the practice of his profession. Dr. Collier had gone through the war as a member of the Butts Volunteers, L. D. Dupree, captain, and Larkin D. Watson, first lieutenant, and was wounded in the fighting in front of Richmond. A brother of his, Mr. Bryan A. Collier, who at the time of his death was living in New York City, was twice wounded at Cold Harbor, and another brother, later Judge N. C. Collier, of St. Louis, was a member of the same company.

Dr. Collier, who died in December, 1910, was known throughout his life, not only for professional ability and standing, but for a singularly exalted Christian character.

After practicing his profession for ten years in Monroe County, Dr. Collier removed in 1880 to Griffin. Here Mrs. Collier formed the ties and engaged in the varied lines of service which are of chief interest from the standpoint of the present work. She was for years a member of the U. D. C., holding positions of responsibility and honor and cherishing loyally and lovingly the traditions which the Daughters of the Confederacy are striving to perpetuate. She loved everything associated with the Old South and held tenaciously, though without bitterness or rancor, to the sacred principles of the Confederacy.

Perhaps the work with which her life was intertwined most closely and enduringly was that of the Dorcas Society, a benevolent organization of ladies of the First Baptist Church of Griffin, in which church her husband was a deacon. She was for many years president of this society. Much charitable work was done by this organization, and into this work she entered with the unselfish interest of one who delights in relieving distress, wherever found. There was scarcely a time during the years of her residence in Griffin in which her home was not frequently visited by some lonely old woman, stricken with grief and burdened with years, who never failed to find here a sympathetic ear into which to pour her story of distress, whatever it might be.

Once she made a journey to the State Hospital for the Insane at Milledgeville to accompany a poor unfortunate who had been committed to that institution and who would go willingly in no other company than hers.

Another organization into which she threw a large portion of her life and her thought was the "Mystic Circle," a literary organization made up of a limited number of Griffin ladies of kindred tastes. For many years the ties of friendship cemented in this "Circle" constituted a vital and cherished part of her life.

In the simple and yet momentous interests which these brief facts suggest, she spent the years of her life in Griffin, known and loved as the gracious, cultured friend, the polished gentlewoman, the Christian of unassuming piety, the wife and mother whose finer qualities were best known and most tenderly cherished by her husband and children. From time to time she brightened with the products of her pen some current periodical, perhaps in advocacy of some cause very near her heart. Forty years after her graduation she responded to the call of her Alma Mater and addressed a gathering of the Alumnae at Forsyth at commencement.

Besides a little daughter, Edith, who died in early childhood, one son, T. J. Collier, Jr., died in the summer of 1891, in the nineteenth year of his age. Her surviving children are Bryan Wells Collier, Baptist minister, who married Miss Margaret Marion Wootten; Mrs. Mack Crawford, of Toccoa, Ga., and Mrs. Julian A. Space, of Lakeland, Fla., at whose home, then at Darien, Ga., she awaited the last summons.

GEORGIA'S ANSWER

(The poem below was first published in the Atlanta Constitution and reprinted in a number of publications. The 49th Annual School Report of the State of Georgia. Dr. M. L. Brittain, Superintendent, issued in 1920, contained the poem, with this introductory statement from Dr. Brittain: "To the Superintendent:

I think you will agree with me that it would be wise and timely just now to have this poem by Rev. Bryan W. Collier widely read. I shall appreciate the favor if you will see that it is used for recitation in as many of your schools as possible at the closing exercises. I feel sure you will agree with me that we should make a definite effort to impress such sentiments upon our people.

Sincerely yours,

State Superintendent.")

There's a voice that's calling to Georgia,
Oh, Georgia men, what shall you say?
What faith will you keep with your heroes who sleep,
Who have honored your name for aye?
You gave us Lanier, with his deathless song,
And the healing art of your Crawford Long;
You have spoken a word that the nations have heard,
But what is your word today?
Shall Wisdom be thrust from your councils?
Shall Justice in agonies die?
Shall your Seal of State be a symbol of hate,
And Moderation a lie?
Shall the will of the mob be the rule of the day?
Shall violence, riot and passion hold sway,
On your red old hills, by your soft-singing rills
And under your marvelous sky?
And the Hills of Habersham answer,
The Marshes of Glynn reply:
And the Valleys of Hall take up the call,
And answer the challenge high:
We take up the challenge, we shun not the test,
And the word that we speak is the word of our best,
That the might of the strong shall not sanctify wrong,
Nor the voice of the feeble deny.
Too long has the good man slumbered,
While the ruffian has worked his will,
While the burning shame of the torch and the flame
Has told of the passion to kill;
And the hour has struck and it will not wait,
To redeem the fame of the grand old state;
And the world must be told that the honor of old
Is the honor of Georgians still.
Yes, from Tybee Light to the mountains—
From Rabun Gap to the sea:
The answer comes like the throbbing of drums
From a people awakened and free;
That Georgia, redeemed, in the glow of her might,
Shall stand for the law and for honor and right,
And shall set the stain of the brand of Cain
On the mob with its hideous plea.

Bryan W. Collier



MRS. MARTHA PATTON WEEDEN

MRS. MARTHA PATTON WEEDEN

Hon. Matthew Locke was born in England in 1730. He was a noted statesman and man of affairs and filled many positions of trust and honor. He served as a member of the House of Burgesses, and in 1771 he was elected to receive the lawful fees for the Sheriff, and court officers of the crown. In 1775 he came to the United States and three years later became a member of Congress at Halifax, North Carolina. In 1793-1797 he served as Colonial Senator at Philadelphia during the administration of Washington.

Matthew Locke was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. His four sons served in the Revolutionary War. His daughter, Jane Locke, was married to Colonel Robert Weakley of Nashville, who was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1775. He served during the years 1779-1780 as Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. He was member of Congress in 1809, speaker of The House of Representatives in 1818 and again in 1823 and one of the founders of Nashville, Tennessee. His daughter married Gen. John Brahan, who was born in England, June 8th, 1774. He fought in the war of 1812 and in Seminole and New Orleans with Gen. Andrew Jackson. They were warm personal friends. History tells us his father was killed in the Revolutionary War. Gen. Brahan purchased a large tract of land near Florence and his residence, which is called "Sweet Water" from the beautiful spring on it. His daughter, Jane Locke, married Robert M. Patton. Mr. Patton's father came from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Huntsville, Alabama in 1812. He built there the first cotton factory in the south, a remnant of which still remains.

Robert M. Patton was prominent in political life from 1832, being in State Senate until 1861, when he was appointed Confederate Commissioner. In 1865 he was elected Governor of Alabama. He gave three sons to the Confederate War. He owned and lived at Sweet Water fifty years, which was celebrated for its warm hospitality. Mrs. Patton's second daughter, Mattie Patton, was born March 12th, 1840, at Sweet Water. She was educated at the Florence College, graduating June 14th, 1860. Then she spent the summer and fall traveling through the East, West and Canada. She was in New York when Lincoln was elected President and tells how intense was the sectional feeling. The first company to be mustered into the Confederate War, in Alabama, was from Florence, and her brother was Lieutenant, April 1st, 1861. Mrs. Patton was Vice-President of the Aid Society, giving her entire time providing clothing for the Army until she lost a noble son at Shiloh, after which she devoted her life to nursing the sick and wounded soldiers in her home.



SWEETWATER

"Sweetwater," the ante bellum home of Ex-Governor R. M. Patton, Florence, Ala., built by him in 1835, and the childhood home of Mrs. Martha Patton Weeden, is still in perfect preservation.

Mattie Patton was married to Col. John D. Weeden of Huntsville, Alabama, September 23rd, 1869. They lived for more than thirty years in their attractive and hospitable home in Huntsville. Col. Weeden was a lawyer and for several years filled the chair of Professor of Law at the State University. Mrs. Weeden returned to her old home, Sweetwater, in 1890 to nurse her mother, who was paralyzed nine years.

Mrs. Weeden is an enthusiastic member of the Florence Chapter, U. D. C., and has been Historian now for thirty years. She is still retained in that office. She has decided literary taste, and writes fluently, also remembers minutely the Confederate War. Mrs. Weeden's two daughters were members of the D. A. R. and U. D. C. She has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church since her girlhood days, taking part as a Sunday School teacher and member of the ladies' Societies. Her father and husband were both elders in the Presbyterian Church for many years. Her husband was a brother of Howard Weeden, the noted writer and artist. Her two sons are deacons at Huntsville and Florence, Alabama.

Mrs. Weeden has for some years made her home with her niece, Mrs. Lutie Patton Pryor, of Harris, Alabama, whom she raised. Her presence is a benediction and inspiration to the family, home and many friends, who love her very tenderly.

Mrs. Weeden's vitality, alertness and youthful spirit are very remarkable for a person of her years. She is universally beloved by young and old.

Mrs. Weeden was elected honorary President of the Florence Chapter, U. D. C. and honorary member of the Athens Chapter, U. D. C.



MRS. OLIVIA MOORE O'NEAL

A DISTINGUISHED DAUGHTER OF ALABAMA

Mrs. Olivia Moore O'Neal of Alabama, wife of Governor Edward Asbury O'Neal and the mother of Governor Emmet O'Neal, was held in loving esteem by her entire State and by many beyond its borders. Her name was familiar to all who knew and admired her husband in his able service to his country. He, as citizen, soldier and statesman, found in her a true helpmeet and inspiration.

Whether in the quiet of her private home or dispensing gracious hospitality as the Governor's wife, she won all who came in contact with her; and age did not detract from the charm of her magnetic personality.

Mrs. O'Neal was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in 1819, but in her infancy was taken by her parents to Huntsville, Alabama, and spent her long life in that state. Her mother was a Tennessean and her father, Dr. Alfred Moore, was a Virginian.

On the 13th of April, in 1838, there was a wedding of unusual brilliance in Huntsville. The youthful groom was Edward Asbury O'Neal, and the bride was the beautiful Olivia Moore, then a girl in her teens. The bride was attended by eight bridesmaids, and according to the custom of those good old days, hosts of relatives and friends were invited to partake of the wedding feast. The excitement of the occasion extended to the slaves' quarters, and not a few of those faithful creatures, from some hiding place, witnessed the ceremony that was to take away their beloved young mistress.

The year after their marriage the youthful couple located in Florence, and there, with the exception of the Governor's two terms in office, from 1882 to 1886, they made their home for more than fifty years. Here Governor O'Neal died in 1890, and Mrs. O'Neal continued to reside in her old home, surrounded by her children and grandchildren.

To this union were born nine children, two of whom, Elizabeth and Mary, died in infancy. The eldest son, Alfred Moore, married Miss Annie Warren, of Tusculum, Ala., and is a merchant in New York City; Edward Asbury, Jr., a brilliant young lawyer, married Miss Mary Coffee, of Florence, Ala., and died Feb. 13, 1876, leaving one son, Edward Asbury III; and Emmet married Miss Elizabeth Kirkman of Florence, Ala., and was associated with his father in the practice of law.

Their eldest daughter, Rebecca Wheat, was the wife of Col. R. M. Shotwell, of St. Louis, Mo.; the second, Mrs Eugene F. Williams, of St. Louis, Mo., whose picture appears in this volume, rendered valiant service during the World War, giving her sons and her means gener-



MRS. EUGENE F. WILLIAMS

ously; the third, Sydenham Moore, is the wife of George A. Dudley, of Montgomery, Ala., and Miss Julia, died March, 1922.

Mrs. O'Neal had the gratification of seeing the qualities of an illustrious ancestry transmitted to her descendants. Her sons were men of ability and prominence and her daughters are not only accomplished women, but recognized social leaders.

Mrs. O'Neal had vigor of body and mind unusual for one of her years, and she recalled the past with great vividness. She told with pleasure of a journey she made to Washington in her girlhood. She and her father went by stage from Huntsville to Nashville, thence to Louisville by stage. From that place they went by river to Wheeling, Va., and finished the trip to Washington by stage. During her stay in the capital city, the young girl visited her father's friend, President Jackson.

Mrs. O'Neal was a valued member of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and as the guest of honor at the unveiling of the Confederate monument, assisted in presenting the crosses of honor to the veterans.

Her husband gave valiant service to the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865, rising to the rank of Brigadier General, and it was said of him that no more superb soldier enlisted in the Southern cause. Among Mrs. O'Neal's most cherished treasures was the battleflag of the Twenty Sixth Alabama, a regiment commanded by her husband. The flag was in seventeen important battles, and bears the marks of many bullets.

While her husband was away fighting for his country, Mrs. O'Neal was bravely fighting life's battles at home. Though accustomed to every comfort, she endured with courage the trials and privations of the times, and was ever ready to minister to the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers. She assisted in nursing back to health those of her relatives sent to her from the battlefield.

Mrs. O'Neal took great interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the state and nation. She was also interested in the affairs of society, and when her strength would permit she gladdened the homes of her friends upon some social function. The following tribute was paid her by the Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Mrs. O'Neal, the venerable widow of the lamented General and Governor, resides in the Florence home, and although she is on the sunny side of eighty, she takes a deep interest in public affairs. There are thousands of sincere and good men in Alabama who reverence Mrs. O'Neal, who was in her beautiful girlhood Olivia Moore, and they will be glad to know that she goes the sunset way in perfect health and tranquillity. No man ever knew this pure and charitable woman

who was not the better for knowing her. There does not live in the world a truer or better woman than Mrs. Olivia Moore O'Neal, whose husband added so many bright pages to the history of Alabama. With the burden of the years upon her, she is the most luminous light in the splendid kingdom of Alabama's womanhood."

In the passing of a beautiful earthly life to life celestial, Mrs. Olivia Moore has left an aching void in the hearts of those who loved her. She was held in loving esteem by all who knew her, for she brightened her world with love, and "all along her way the hearts-ease bloomed." Her home life was ideal, for home was her kingdom, and she was the loving and beloved queen, "whose gentle grace gave charm to all she did," and whose daily life was an inspiration to all who came into her presence.

The funeral services were conducted by Dr. E. D. McDougald, of the First Presbyterian Church, at the residence, and his remarks were fraught with feeling and sympathy. A profusion of flowers from relatives and friends far and near, were mute and beautiful tributes to the honored and beloved dead. The funeral cortege, one of the largest ever seen in the city, went its mournful way to the city cemetery, where after a brief service the remains were tenderly consigned to the tomb.

The following telegram of condolence was one of many, expressing a sentiment which multitudes were feeling:

"Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 2, 1909.

"Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to you in this dark hour. We feel we also have lost a friend, for her personality was such as to win the love of all those who came into her presence. While the light of her life has gone out, in glorious sunset, the radiance of her loving memory still enfolds you.

Walter C. and Eda P. Cole."



MISS ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM

ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM

Ann Pamela Cunningham, a gifted and beloved daughter of South Carolina and famed as the woman who saved Mount Vernon, was born in her ancestral home, Rosemont, Laurens County, Aug. 15, 1816. She was a granddaughter of Patrick Cunningham, an officer under the British Government.

Her father, Captain Robert Cunningham, was distinguished for his services during the War of 1812, for his wealth, culture and noble hospitality. Her mother was Lonisa Bird, a woman remarkable for her beauty and accomplishments. Ann Pamela Cunningham was educated at Baronville, a noted institution for young women, located near Columbia.

The tragedy of ill health came upon her at the age of nineteen, when a severe fall caused spinal injuries which rendered her an invalid. In 1853 her mother passed by Mount Vernon, which then presented a picture of desolation, and was inspired by the suggestion that the women of America should own and preserve Mount Vernon.

Miss Cunningham sent forth from her sick room a letter addressed to "The Women of America," appealing to them to unite in an effort to make Mount Vernon a shrine sacred to the memory of the Father of his country. This letter was followed in quick succession by others, all under the *nom de plume*, "The Southern Matron."

In 1853 she founded the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association", its purpose being to raise \$200,000 for the purchase of the mansion and the tomb of Washington, with 200 acres of land, title to be in the State of Virginia. The movement attracted the attention of the Northern press, and in time became a national enterprise.

The Honorable Edward Everett, having met Miss Cunningham in Richmond, March 19, 1856, became deeply interested and devoted a large portion of his time and talents to raising money for this purpose, turning over to her \$69,074. In the following year he again came to her assistance, speaking in all the important cities in the interest of the work.

In the first letter to which she signed her own name, Miss Cunningham made a strong appeal for the cooperation which would make possible the consummation of this enterprise by Feb. 22, 1830. Her efforts were crowned with success, and on that date the purchase of the property was completed.

Miss Cunningham retired from the Regency of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association in 1875, and shortly afterwards the tender light of eventide fell upon her.

Oh! loyal heart, whose highest hope and aim,
Transcendant rose,
Crowning thy life with fame,
Which valor knows.

Her tomb bears the following inscription:

ANN PAMELA CUNNINGHAM
of South Carolina
First Regent of Mt. Vernon Association
1838-1875
Born August 15, 1816, Died May 1, 1875
Her Life Work is Here



MRS. SAMUEL PRESTON DAVIS

MRS. SAMUEL PRESTON DAVIS

Kate Embry Dowdle Davis, daughter of Robert Allen Dowdle and Rebecca Aylett Taylor, was one of nine children, six of whom grew to maturity and are now living in Morrilton and Little Rock, Arkansas. She is a link between the old south and the new, being reared in a typical old southern home, where grand-parents and parents believed in the axiom "Spare the rod and spoil the child", strict obedience and religious training being rigidly enforced, but through it gleamed devotion of parent to child and undying mutual love.

Her father was a native of South Carolina and her mother of Kentucky. The Dowdles and Taylors moved to Prairie County, Arkansas in 1848, where their children grew up and intermarried. Her father, Robert Allen Dowdle, enlisted in the Second Arkansas Regiment in the War between the States, a regiment of Carroll's Arkansas Confederate Cavalry, better known as Anderson Gordon's Regiment, later being transferred to Monroe's Arkansas Cavalry. He was made a prisoner and spent five months in the federal prison at Rock Island, Ill. Three of her uncles, Major Marion Dowdle, Captain William Dowdle, and Richard Aylett Taylor, gave their lives for the Confederate cause.

She was educated in Arkansas and Kentucky, and is an alumna of Galloway College, Searcy, Arkansas.

In the Morrilton Methodist church, she and Samuel Preston Davis were united in marriage on November 16, 1893, the thirty-fifth wedding anniversary of her parents. Samuel Preston Davis, Jr., married Katharine Lindsey in Little Rock in 1915. Two children have been born to them, Pauline Lindsey and Samuel Preston III. Samuel Preston Davis, Jr. was graduated from the Second Officers Training Camp at Leon Springs, Camp Stanley, Texas, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the field artillery in November 1917. At the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, he held the rank of captain. Her daughter, Rebecca Dowdle, is an alumna of Wellesley College, and on November 16, 1923, the wedding anniversary of her grandparents and parents, was married to Milford Herschel Davis, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Davis is a member of the Order of the Crown, Americans of Armorial Ancestry, Daughters of the Barons of Runnymede, Colonial Dames of America, Order of La Fayette, Daughters of the American Revolution, United States Daughters of 1812, Confederate Southern Memorial Association, United Daughters of the Confederacy, American Legion Auxiliary, and the Aesthetic Club of Little Rock. She served as state regent of the D. A. R., and state president of the Daughters of 1812 during the World War period, and is honorary state regent and state president, respectively, for life. She was first vice-president national and is now completing her first term as president of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812. The founder of the society was a native of Boston, the organizing president was from New York, the second president national from Chicago, the third from Hartford, Connecticut, and Mrs. Davis, being the fourth, was the first southern woman to be elected to this office.

She is upright, honest, and conscientious, accepts the Bible literally, and upholds the Constitution of the United States of America.



MRS. JACOB H. PLECKER

MRS. JACOB H. PLECKER

Frances Burton Smoot, born Sep. 22nd, 1833, on her father's plantation in Madison County, Virginia. Descended from Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors, who were influential in the history of the Commonwealth and the Virginia Colony. A daughter of Daniel Jenifer Smoot and Harret Medley and grand-daughter of Ambrose Medley and Frankey Burton and great granddaughter of Major May Burton. "Staunch Revolutionary soldier, a zealous Episcopalian", mentioned in Bishop Mead's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia". A grand-daughter of John (Jack) Smoot and Elizabeth Jenifer, relative of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, signer of the Constitution. Both of her grand-fathers were in the Revolutionary War, also in the War of 1812. She was an early member of the U. S. Daughters of 1812 and wore the "Real Daughters' Pin".

November 22nd, 1854, she married Jacob H. Plecker, a prosperous business man, a gallant Confederate soldier (Company F 62nd, Va. Reg., Mounted Infantry, Imboden's Brigade) and came with him to his parental County, Augusta, bringing with her some of her family slaves. Faithful Aunt Dealy, who now lives, nursed all of her children.

An ardent Confederate and fine manager, while her husband was in the War Between the States, she kept the business together. She and her faithful slaves spun and dyed the wool, wove the cloth for her husband and his comrades, prepared boxes of provisions, made lint and cared for wounded soldiers. Her brothers, Theophilus Smoot, lawyer, Confederate soldier, (1st Lieut., Company C, 4th, Va. Reg. Cavalry) married Lucy Ann Elizabeth Hume. Horace Smoot, physician, married, first, Maria Goolrick. Andrew Jackson Smoot died in school in Fredericksburg. Her sisters; Catherine Medley married Thomas Catlett Gibson, lawyer. Elizabeth Jenifer married, first, Albert W. Payne, second, James Harrison Seibert. Hester Ann died in girlhood.

Jacob H. Plecker, "Real Son of War of 1812", born Oct. 13th, 1829, died Dec. 5th 1890, son of Jacob Blaecher (old spelling) a soldier of the War of 1812, and Elizabeth Weisz. His great-grand-father Wise furnished ammunition in Dunmore War. His great-great grandfather Haiglar in protecting his home and country was scalped by the Indians.

Mrs. Plecker was fond of her home, company, conversation, jokes and horseback riding. Quick intuition, wit and repartee, good reader of human nature, artistic, inventive, vivacious, kind and sympathetic.

Her Bible was her daily companion. A subscriber of the Christian Observer (Presbyterian) for 60 years. She selected her own pall-bearers and same hymns sung at her mother's funeral. Jan. 11th, 1915, at her home in Staunton, Va., her soul passed to her Maker, her reason unclouded to the end. Names of children:

Harriet Elizabeth married Dr. Edward Franklin Wayman (Sketch on following page). Othello Smott, died young. Walter Ashby, physician, Virginia State Registrar of Vital Statistics, married Catherine Matilda Huston, (both live). Emma Frances married Julius Frederick Ferdinand Cassell (sketch on next page) Horace Medley, Druggist. Charles Edgar, Railroader. May Burton, Civil Engineer, Graduate of Western University of Pennsylvania. All died young, unmarried.



MRS. JULIUS FREDERICK FERDINAND CASSELI.

MRS. JULIUS FREDERICK FERDINAND CASSELL

Emma Frances Plecker was born in Augusta County, Virginia, the daughter of Jacob H. Plecker and Frances Burton Smoot (sketch on preceding page). Educated at Augusta Female Seminary, now Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Va., class 1880, vice-president of class for Alumnae Association.

Dec. 23, 1884, she married Julius Frederick Ferdinand Cassell, who after receiving an especially fine education and graduating in Civil Engineering in Germany, visited the United States, where he became so deeply enamored with Emma Frances Plecker, that he has ever since made America his home.

As the wife of a railroad man, Chief and Constructing Civil Engineer, twenty-five years were spent away from Virginia, through the states, which has given Mrs. Cassell wide experience and acquaintance, In Baltimore, Md., Relay Station, Grafton, W. Va., and Connellsville, Pa. president of missionary societies and active in Presbyterial and Synodical work in Presbyterian Church. Secretary of Ladies' Aid Society of Hazelwood Presbyterian Church. Charter member, Secretary, Treasurer and later Honorary member of Tuesday's Club, Hazelwood, Pittsburgh, Pa. In Terre Haute, Indiana, Charter member, President, Corresponding Secretary, Chairman of House Committee of Florence Crittenton Circle and Board member for the Crittenton Home; Vice-President of Woman's Auxiliary Y. M. C. A., active in Y. W. C. A., King's Daughters' work and Federation of Women's Clubs. In Joliet, Illinois, worked with the same organizations.

In 1909 her husband retired from railroading and they returned to Staunton, Va., to care for her aged mother. She at once threw her heart into the work of her girlhood home and became President, Vice-President of Woman's Work Society of First Presbyterian Church; Secretary of Foreign Missionary Society and now Cause Secretary of Foreign Missions of Woman's Auxiliary.

Secretary for four years, Leader for five years of Henry Tinsley Circle of King's Daughters and now Historian; Leader of Staunton City Union of King's Daughters.

President and Vice-President of J. E. B. Stuart Chapter U. D. C. Organizer and member of Bath County Chapter U. D. C., Warm Springs, Va.; one of the speakers at the unveiling of the Confederate Monument, there June 20, 1923

As a true Daughter of the Confederacy, with both father and uncles giving gallant service, Mrs. Cassell has the distinction of having organized, April 4, 1914, the largest Junior, Confederate Chapter, Staunton Juniors, U. S. C. V. and U. D. C., 650 members from Stanton

and Augusta County and was their only Director. She copied their names and records in a large book, 20x15 in, especially designed by her. This book and blanks are now in the Confederate Memorial Literary Society for preservation, both Mrs. Cassell and Staunton Juniors being life members.

In the Virginia Division U. D. C., she has held the offices of State Registrar, State Custodian, State Chairman of Credentials, Seal and Monument Committees. She was the appointed Sponsor from the 10th District for the Confederate Veterans State Reunions for Norfolk, Winchester, Charlottesville and Roanoke. She is Honorary member of the Grandchildren's Chapter U. D. C., Richmond, and Honorary member of the Confederate Choir, Norfolk.

Both of Mrs. Cassell's grandfathers and two great-grandfathers were soldiers in the War of 1812. She attended the first Virginia State Council, U. S. D. of 1812. State Librarian-Curator for four years; State Historian, resigned to fill office of State President for four years, was unanimously re-elected for another term at State Council in Bristol, 1923, but according to Constitutional limitations Mrs. Cassell was ineligible for re-election and insisted Constitution must be enforced.

In recognition of conspicuous service and ability was made Honorary State President for Life. She had worked indefatigably to complete the early records that were lost; organized two 1812 Chapters. State Chairman of Flag Committee; State Chairman of Craney Island Memorial Committee and now State Chairman of Revision Committee U. S. D. of 1812. Charter member, Librarian-Curator and now Treasurer of Col. George Armistead Chapter U. S. D. 1812, Manassas, Va., April, 1923, was elected Curator National U. S. D. 1812, has served on the National Committee for Credentials, Americanization, House Reception and Banquet.

As Virginia State Director for the Children of American Revolution for four years, has organized ten societies. Member National G. A. R. Library Committee for Tamassee Mountain Girl's School, S. C., founded by D. A. R. Member of Livingston Manor Chapter D. A. R., Washington, D. C. Has served on Memorial Continental Hall Committee, also House and Railroad Committees for D. A. R. Congress.

Mrs. Cassell's activities are innumerable: member National Genealogical, and Virginia Historical Societies; Virginia Historical Committee; Sulgrave Institution; Woman's Auxiliary Panama Exposition; Federation of Arts Chairman of Invitation Committee, for Staunton; Daughter American Colonist; Service Legion; Pocahontas Memorial Association; National Victory Memorial Building; Washington's Headquarters, Newburg, N. Y.

As a lineal descendant of the Weiss (Wise) family was one of the speakers on the program at Wise Family Reunion held at Utopia Park near St. Michael's Reformed Church, Augusta County, Va., Aug. 23, 1913.

During World War received two Red Cross Certificates, Graduate Instructor of Surgical Dressings and First Aid. President of Class.

Chairman of Million Membership Campaign Committee of National Defense Service for Staunton and Augusta County for Women's Section of Navy League. Member of National Committee of Department of Recreation and Comfort for the Navy of the Women's Naval Service, Inc.

Left her home, spent six weeks in Richmond, Va. giving her services gratuitously at United War Work Campaign Headquarters, Nov. 11-13, 1918, in charge of Girl's Division as "Virginia Executive" and organized the Victor Girls in the hundred counties in Virginia.

As Chairman of Women's Interdenominational Prayer Meeting of Staunton was delegated to interview the ministers in regard to hanging an honor roll in each church Vestibule, with name of each boy enlisted and assignment recorded, so that each church could keep in touch by prayer for their boys in the World War.

Mrs. Cassell has given her time unstintedly to patriotic, literary, genealogical, historical and philanthropic pursuits. She is Chairman of Fatherless Children of France for Staunton and Augusta Counties.



MRS. EDWARD FRANKLIN WAYMAN

MRS. EDWARD FRANKLIN WAYMAN

Harriet Elizabeth Plecker, named after her two grand-mothers, was the eldest child of Jacob H. Plecker (a Confederate soldier, Company F 62nd, Va. Regiment, Mounted Infantry, Imboden's Brigade) and Frances Burton Smoot, whose sketch, with another daughter's appears on the preceding pages. Born in Augusta County, Virginia, September 24th, 1855. Graduated with honors in 1874 from Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Va., and as Vice-President of the Young Ladies' Christian Association gave the Salutatory Essay at the Commencement.

She married December 17th 1878, Dr. Edward Franklin Wayman, born January 10th, 1847, Culpepper County, Va., a graduate of University of Maryland as M. D. and D. D. S. A prominent dentist, Knight Templar, Mason and Confederate Soldier. He and his brother Joseph Thomas (twins) at seventeen enlisted with Mosby's Rangers, Company C, 43rd Battalion; another brother, Newton Blakemore, was in Company F. His brothers, Lieut. John Isaac and James William were four years in Company D, 4th Va. Cavalry, "Little Fork Rangers." His last brother, Henry Clay, too young to enlist, chased and captured one of the enemies.

January 23rd, 1904, Mrs. Wayman was left a widow with seven children. Her husband at the time was Commander of Stonewall Jackson Camp U. C. V. of Staunton, Va., and was buried with Confederate honors. As an unselfish mother she rose bravely above the crushing load in caring for her children. She was a beautiful conversationalist, cultured with marked executive ability; the doors of her home were always open to her husband's friends and they numbered them by legions. He being a lover of outdoor sports, hunting and fishing, had many trophies bestowed on him as a marksman.

She read and kept apace with the times, she reviewed her old school books with her children, assisting them through French and other courses. She continued the study of Art under her school Professor, T. B. Coleman, notwithstanding a large family, her gifted hands produced an oil painting every now and then and at death her walls contained only her own paintings.

She loved her church and was Treasurer of the Woman's Work Society of First Presbyterian Church of Staunton, Va. She had four lineal ancestors in the War of 1812, others at the front in the Revolutionary and Colonial Wars. Her charm and graciousness of manner only deepened with years. Apparently in the best of health she suddenly dropped dead at her home in Staunton, Va., Jan. 27, 1908, leaving seven orphans:

Walter Newton, dentist, graduate of University of Maryland, married Minnie Carroll Bowen; Edward Franklin, Jr., traveling salesman, educated Columbia, now George Washington University, married Katherine Caroline Geislar; one child, Edward Franklin Wayman, III. Frances, educated at Mary Baldwin College, married Randall Lockhart Gray, lawyer, three children, Briscoe Baldwin, Randall Lockhart, Frances Cassell.

William Jenifer, railroader, married Mary Eloise Williams, widow of Charles Clincon Doome; one child, Winda Ruth. Lelia Cassell, educated at Mary Baldwin College, married Howard Blackwell Carter, prosperous business man, two children, Edward Wayman, Elizabeth Cassell.

Elizabeth Houston. Joseph McKelden, graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute.



MRS. CHARLES HENDERSON

MRS. CHARLES HENDERSON

In the December, 1916, issue of *Everywoman's Magazine*, Rosalie Armistead Higgins referred to the subject of this sketch as "Alabama's most charming woman and the most loved." That this tribute to the "First Lady of the State," the wife of Alabama's Governor, was a well deserved one, is attested from many sources.

Mrs. Henderson, christened Laura Montgomery, was born at Warrenton, N. C. Her father, Thomas Alexander Montgomery, a leading man in the public life of North Carolina, was a descendant of a French Huguenot family, who emigrated, first to Scotland, then to Northern Ireland. William Montgomery, the American founder of the family, came from Donegal, Ireland. Two of Mrs. Henderson's brothers fought in the Confederate army and her father, always a loyal supporter of the Southern cause, giving financial aid, was denied active service in the war, by reason of ill health.

Her mother was Sarah Hill Downtin, descended from John Downtin, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. The sword which he wore in the service, is still treasured with pride as a family heirloom. Another ancestor, Benjamin Ward of Chester, N. C., was a man of mark in colonial days. That Mrs. Henderson comes of an intellectual family, is further attested by the fact that her brother, Judge Walter A. Montgomery was at one time on the supreme bench of North Carolina.

When six years of age, Laura Montgomery moved with her parents to Raleigh. After a college course at St. Mary's College, Raleigh, she began teaching in the public schools of Troy, Ala. After one year she married, Nov. 7, 1888, Charles Henderson, a brilliant young business man of Troy, a scion of an old and honored family and afterwards Governor of Alabama.

Mrs. Henderson soon became a leading spirit in the women's clubs and patriotic organizations of Troy and of the State. She was a member of a Board of Directors of the Boy's Industrial School of Eastlake, Ala., and later became President of the Pike County Improvement Association, which, under her leadership, received a prize of one hundred dollars for the Improvement Association doing the best work.

In 1912 she was elected President of the Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, and, while holding this office, represented Alabama at the Biennial Convention of the National Federation of Women's Clubs held in San Francisco, displaying all through her administration, marked ability and fitness for the work.

During the period (1915-1919) of her residence in Montgomery as the governor's wife, Mrs. Henderson became noted as a hostess of charm and magnetism through the many brilliant social functions given at the executive mansion. As an evidence of the abiding impression which she left on the minds of Montgomery people, it may be noted that a leading florist of that city has recently named in her honor a beautiful pink rose, the 'Laura Henderson.'

Since her return to Troy, she has wielded a far reaching influence as president of the Community Service Federation of Troy. Her culture and literary taste, her wide reading of the best authors, her keen insight into questions of vital public interest and the compelling magnetism of speech with which she is gifted, have caused her to be greatly sought after as a public speaker, and her addresses on civic themes are heard with delight. Above all else in her character, does her loyalty and love for her church, the Episcopal, stand out in relief. For nearly five years she served as President of the Diocesan Branch of the Women's Auxiliary.

HALL OF FAME

(This "Toast" was given at a luncheon tendered by the Dalton Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy during the meeting in Dalton, Ga., of the State Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, May, 1921. Mrs. Collier was a delegate from the Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R., and responded by request to the toast, "The Hall of Fame." Dalton was her childhood home, and on this, her first visit for many years, she was signally honored. This poem was published by special request in many papers.)

There's a place in my heart for the stainless gray,
For the flag of the Stars and Bars;
For the deathless truths of a deathless day,
For our southern sons of Mars.

There's a place in my heart for each knightly crest,
For Lee and his captains rare,
For Georgia's Gordon and all the rest
Whose glory we proudly share.

There's a nook in my heart for each simple stone
That marks where a hero lies,
Who gallantly fought in defense of his own,
And who died as the patriot dies.

There's a pedestal high in the hall of my heart
For the women of Dixie land,
Who nobly, proudly played their part
With a courage ineffably grand.

There's a place in my heart for this wonderful day,
With its vision of childhood's dreams;
For the song of the birds and the flowers of May,
And the rippling mountain streams.

And there'll ever be in this hall of my heart
A place for the U. D. C.,
That shall linger forever, a precious part,
Of this day that we spent with thee.

Yes, there's room in my heart for these memories old,
And each honored Confederate name
Is graven in letters of glittering gold
In my heart, in my Hall of Fame.

Mrs. Mary Gordon Collier



MRS. EMELINE CONWAY COX

EMELINE CONWAY COX

Emeline Conway Cox was the only surviving child of William Conway and Mary Conway of Dinwiddie County, Virginia.

She was born in Petersburg, Virginia, November 1, 1823, and died there July 27, 1910.

Though early county records were destroyed, the family has good reason to believe that one of her ancestors served in the Revolutionary army.

She was married February 2, 1848, to Benjamin Franklin Cox, born August 31, 1816, died May 15, 1857, son of Edward Cox and Judith Christian Humber and grandson of Edward Cox of Powhatan County and Diana Holloway of Mechlenburg County, Virginia.

Of five children born, two died in infancy. Emeline Franklin and Laura Virginia never married and both died in 1921. Mary Luvenia, (born November 9, 1848, died August 26, 1923), married Eugene Montraville Cox in 1871. (See Vol. 11, page 253.) Their children are Wallace, Irving, Inez May, Olin Christian and Eugene Marvin.

Mrs. Cox spent the greater part of her life at her home "Peace Hill," in Prince George County, a tract of three hundred acres bought by her husband early in their married life. Though left a young widow with unfinished plans and great responsibilities, she steadfastly accepted the situation with the true spirit of one born to command, for she was of the line of those who owned broad acres and servants to till the soil.

During the siege of Petersburg, "Peace Hill" was just well within the Confederate lines and about a mile and a half from the Crater. There, General R. F. Hoke established his headquarters. Mrs. Cox saw General Lee in conference with him and many others there.

General Hoke advised Mrs. Cox not to leave home as her presence would help to protect her property, so she remained and lived in the basement during those days of stress while General Hoke occupied the upper rooms.

During the heavy shelling the family sought refuge in the "bomb-proof" built in the shelter of a hill to the west.

Miraculously, the dwelling was not destroyed, but fragments of shell were found in the walls, where they remained until it was burned about 1890.

There is in the family today a mahogany wardrobe that was pierced by a fragment of shell that passed through a bed room.

The main avenue of approach to "Peace Hill" was from the north and led up through a deep ravine that offered good protection and it was there a field hospital was established and maintained through the summer of 1864.

Because she possessed the true spirit of hospitality and generosity, a fine sense of honor and the bravery that will not yield to fear, and because she gave of her time, strength and substance freely while her home suffered the devastation that necessarily follows army occupation, it can be said truly, that Mrs. Cox was a representative woman of the South.



MRS. MARY LATHAM PERRY WHARTON

MRS. MARY LATHAM PERRY WHARTON

This sketch of Mary Latham Perry Wharton is inadequate to measure the standard of her modest life. We need not look to fiction alone for heroines, because around us are those who in living for others, play a part surpassing any imaginary character. Such was she in real life.

Born near Washington, Beaufort County, North Carolina, November 21, 1839, at "Rosedale", the plantation of her parents, David Bradley Perry and Mary Latham Perry, she lived happily with her sisters and only brother, to young womanhood, completing her education at St. Mary's School, Raleigh, North Carolina.

She had an unusual mind and strength of character, being splendidly endowed for the duties of life and with the courage to follow her high ideals. These characteristics, to which was added a most cheerful disposition, sustained her during the stress and horrors of the War between the States.

Her only brother, Capt. Thomas Latham Perry, was killed in the battle of Seven Pines near Richmond, Virginia, after which she assumed almost entirely the management of her broken home and its disorganized domestic life. Her mother, Mrs. Perry, felt acutely the death of her only son and the tragedy was ever on her heart, but she survived sufficiently long to cement the memory of a life of loving service and benefactions to her community, her friends and her family.

Mary Perry, the subject of this sketch, with the aid and encouragement of her father, worthily assumed the duties and responsibilities laid down by her mother and preserved in the same gentle and unobtrusive manner the role of unselfish service. Their undaunted spirits "carried on" and their wayside country home was the refuge for many a wearied victim of the War, and became the soldier's home for food and entertainment.

In this hospitable manner she met Lt. Col. Rufus Watson Wharton, of the Confederate Army, who was in command of forces in Washington. After the close of the War she married Col. Wharton and lived at Rosedale. Their married life was harmonious and in every sense happy. In unison of thought and purpose they maintained uninterruptedly this happy rural home. Their generous acts of neighborliness not only secured the affection of those in their immediate social circle, but so impressed the few remaining negroes on the plantation as to arouse their respect and loyal service. With scarcely an exception these old servants of ante-bellum days remained upon the plantation and maintained friendly relations until Col. and Mrs. Wharton passed away.

Blest with a large family, which she ruled wisely and well, her own life was exceedingly happy. She was an earnest Christian, a devoted member of the Episcopal Church. She was active in all its community and missionary work. She was a charter member of the Beaufort County Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy and ever continued loyal and zealous, working for the preservation of the memories which lay next to her heart.

It may not be inappropriate to emphasize the mental and spiritual qualities of this typical wife and mother of the old South. She possessed a vivid imagination, which never ran riot but was ever under control. Her mind was bright and vivacious. She was particularly gifted in conversation and had an unusual talent for expression. Many of her letters written during the sad and turbulent days of war and after peace had come to her troubled section, have been preserved and are regarded by competent critics as fine examples of correspondence. She never permitted the burdens of home-keeping to prevent her giving a portion of each day to good literature and correspondence. She illustrated in her daily life the value of maintaining a balanced equipment in bodily, mental and spiritual activities.

Mrs. Wharton died on February 16, 1904. Surviving her are three children:

Thomas Perry Wharton, who inherits the spirit of self-sacrifice and service from his mother. He volunteered for service in the World War, but was not accepted on account of some physical defect, but he soon became associated with the Y. M. C. A., and in this service spent more than a year in France.

Another son, David Evans Wharton, still resides at Rosedale and is a farmer.

Only one daughter survives; Mrs. Isabella Carter Wharton Small, wife of John H. Small, of Washington, N. C., and Washington, D. C.



MRS. VIRGINIA LAND BLANCHARD

MRS. VIRGINIA LAND BLANCHARD

Mrs. James A. Blanchard, famous for her patrician beauty and her social accomplishments, as well as for her noble qualities of mind and heart, is of ancient and honorable lineage.

Virginia May Land was born Jan. 26, 1884, daughter of Alfred Dillingham Land, and his wife, Sarah Virginia Lister. Her father, born June 15, 1842, died June 26, 1917, was for eleven years one of the supreme court judges of the State of Louisiana and for ten years or more District United States Court Judge.

He married, Nov. 11, 1869, Sarah Virginia Lister, who was descended from Philip Thomas, the "Emigrant," of Maryland, whose descent is traced back through the annals of the Middle Ages to Alfred the Great, the most famous of the Saxon Kings. In this ancestral line occur the names of Howard and Mowbray and many others celebrated in the records of chivalry.

Philip Thomas, "the Emigrant," came to America from Bristol, England, in 1651, and settled in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. His son, Samuel Thomas, married Mary Hutchins, daughter of Frances Hutchins, Burgess of Calvert County, Maryland. Their son, John Thomas, born in 1697, married Elizabeth Snowden, daughter of James and Mary Snowden.

John Thomas and his wife had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Richard Richardson, Aug. 13, 1754. Their son, John Richardson married, the second time, Mary Virginia Plummer. John and Mary Richardson had a daughter, Ophelia Virginia, who married Albert Duniap Lister, born Jan. 11, 1822, died Nov. 16, 1878. Their daughter, Sarah Virginia Lister, born Oct. 17, 1848, died Feb. 24, 1884 was the mother of Mrs. Blanchard.

Among the Barons of Runnymede who wrested the Magna Charta from King John, the following were ancestors of Mrs. Blanchard: Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford; Saire de Quincy, Earl of Winchester; Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; Hugh Bigod, the Third, Earl of Norfolk; Robert de Vere and William de Mowbray.

Virginia May Land was married on Feb. 14, 1890, to James Ashton Blanchard, himself a scion of an aristocratic Louisiana family and a prominent citizen of his State. He was the son of N. C. Blanchard, who was member of Congress, United States Senator and Governor of Louisiana. Mr. Blanchard died Feb. 14, 1919.

Mrs. Blanchard is a Colonial Dame, member of the Order of the Crown of America, member of the Daughters of the Barons of Runnymede, the D. A. R., Daughters of 1812, and of many other social and patriotic organizations. She spends much of her time traveling in Europe and on both continents her beauty, her charm and her genuine culture make her an admired figure in every circle in which she moves. She has one daughter, Emily Barrett Blanchard.

MOTHERHOOD

By Mrs. Bryan Wells Collier

(Written for Christian Index for special Mothers' Edition, Nov. 21, 1918.
Reprinted in Mothers' Day Edition of the Atlanta Georgian,
May 14, 1922)

It is said that when traveling in the old country, if you should go to Venice, that wonderful historic city by the sea, that seems hung between the earth and sky, you would find in the galleries the most noted creations of art. And if you should pause and step aside in your journey to watch the passers-by, you would notice that there is one picture before which each traveler pauses a little longer. It is the face of the "Madonna and the Child." There is a halo around her brow, and a deep and tender look in her eyes that speaks to each pilgrim as he journeys, and in that face we catch the meaning where 'one touch of nature makes the whole world kin.'

Motherhood—how I wish I could express the depths of its meaning. How I wish we could realize the old-time saying, 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.' Yes, the day has come when the old world needs mothers as never before. And, if this is true, what must be our responsibility? What must we do with our home? What must we do with our children? There is but one answer. Our children are the supreme gift of our lives. If we neglect their keeping, we neglect the one great purpose our Father gave us to fulfill.

We cannot separate the mother from the home and they are God's noblest creations. Then what grave duties fall around us. Oh! mothers of our land today, when you sit by your firesides and read this message, wherever your home may be, whether on the mountain-side where a lonely path leads to your gate, or in the quiet village, where evening falls around you in peaceful silence, or the crowded city, wherever that sacred place is, you are watching over, directing the daily life, guarding your children, step by step, into the nobler things of life. Pause just a little and breathe a prayer of thankfulness to your heavenly Father for giving you that home and that child, then consecrate your life anew, and with deeper gratitude for the precious lives that have been given into your keeping, try as never before to give them the best you can.

Then, as the years go by, and we see them pass from childhood into matured years, when the time comes that we must send them out from the home to mingle with the world, what a joy and consolation comes to us if we have done our best. If we have taught them around our knees the principles of right and wrong, if we have knelt

with them around the family altar, if we have so lived and directed our lives as to bring theirs into the kingdom of God, then, dear mothers, you have done your duty. Trust our God to do the rest.

There are days in my life I shall never forget, their joys were so deep, the heartthrob so tender, the meaning of life so sacred. They are the birthdays of my two baby boys. They were days that I never let pass without its special pleasures and joys. To their wee hearts it meant toys, pictures, parties and friends. To me it always meant a heart full of joy and thankfulness to my heavenly Father for his wonderful blessing to me, and so the years passed on, each filled with its golden promises of life. Today I realize as never before, we have all grown older. My first boy has grown into manhood's age. Just a short while ago, it seems, I stood in the shadow of a great University. I saw a long, black line in military formation, 300 boys about eighteen years old. The noonday sun fell so gloriously around them, and, as our flag was lifted and a prayer was offered for its keeping and the oath of allegiance was taken, I saw in that long, black line the face of my boy, and my heart throbbed again with joy, perhaps as deep a joy and as deep a prayer as I shall ever make, and I realized as never before the meaning of the words:

"In the beauty of the lilies,
Christ was born across the sea.
With a glory in his bosom
That transfigured you and me.
As he died to make men holy,
Let us die to make them free,
For God is marching on."



MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH

MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH

Among the many who may be justly classed as representative Southern women not one is more deserving of recognition than Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, for she is truly representative of the South both old and new.

Kate Duncan Smith, the daughter of Daniel Duncan and Rachel Harrington, is a native Alabamian and has lived all her active and useful life in that State.

Through many lines she claims Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors. From her Scotch ancestry she inherits an unswerving rectitude and devotion to principle; from the Quakers a deep sense of justice and love of truth; from the Cavaliers a high courage and an indomitable spirit; from them all that love for God and Country which is patriotism in its truest sense.

In patriotic organizations she has held the highest offices in the gift of her State, having served as State Regent for ten years, and in appreciation of her service Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution have placed her portrait in Alabama Room, Memorial Continental Hall; additional evidence of their affection has been the establishment of a school in a mountain section of the State which bears above the door the inscription: "Kate Duncan Smith School, Daughters of the American Revolution."

In the National Society D. A. R. she has been signally honored, having been elected one of the thirteen Honorary Vice-Presidents General—an office of life-tenure.

As President of the Alabama Society Colonial Dames she served for eight years with ability and distinction and retired from the office of her own desire.

Mrs. Smith has never neglected the social side of life and her home has always been an abiding place of gracious hospitality. Gifted with a lyric soprano of great sweetness and purity she has been an amateur singer of note and always a leader in the musical life of the community. In young womanhood she was urged by her teacher of voice to adopt the concert stage as a profession, but this she laid aside for the career of home-maker—a decision she has never regretted.

Her activities have embraced civic, literary and educational lines, and the claims of her church and the calls of charity have found her ever ready and sympathetic. The daughter of a beloved minister, her church work began early in her life, and she has served many times and many years as President of church and missionary societies.

She was a member of the Board of Lady Managers which built and for years operated the HILIMAN HOSPITAL (Charity) of Birmingham, Alabama, and her name, with those of her co-workers is carved in the enduring granite of the corner stone.



MISS MARIANNE McCLELLAN

MISS MARIANNE McCLELLAN

Miss Marianne McClellan, of Decatur, Ga., was born at the beautiful country estate, "Idlewilde", the home of her grandfather, General William Blunt McClellan, in Talladega, Ala. She is the daughter of John Marcus McClellan and Marianne Bradford Taul.

On the paternal side she is descended from the McClellans of Tennessee and Virginia. Her great grandfather, Lieutenant John McClellan, served in the War of 1812 and in the Revolution. Captain William McClellan, her great great grandfather, came from Ireland to Virginia, where he married Barbara Walker, daughter of Samuel Walker and Jane Patterson.

Her grandfather, Micah Taul, Jr., was a Lieutenant in Cavalry in the Civil War. He was one of the most distinguished men of Alabama, served as secretary of the State Senate 1856-66, became Secretary of State during Governor Patton's administration, 1866-68. He married the beautiful Louisiana Roach, daughter of Rev. Charles Lewis Roach and his wife, Sarah Bradford, daughter of Benjamin Bradford and Mary McFarland.

Her great grandfather, Micah Taul, Sr., married Mary Hayter, was Colonel of Kentucky Volunteers in the War of 1812. His command joined General Harrison on Lake Erie, where he served with great distinction. In 1814 he was in Congress. He was a son of Arthur Thomas Taul, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Mary Ann Johnson, of Maryland. Colonel Taul was a guest in May, 1829, in Tallahassee, Florida, of Colonel (Prince) Archille Murat, eldest son of the celebrated King of Naples, and his Queen, sister of the great Napoleon.

In Colonel Taul's Autobiography he tells many charming stories of the hospitality extended on this occasion, when he with several other distinguished gentlemen, Governor Duvall, Major Byrd Willis, of Virginia, father-in-law of Prince Murat, spent several days with the Prince and Princess.

Miss McClellan is descended from the Bradfords, Blackburns, Johnsons, McFarlands of Virginia, all Revolutionary soldiers. Sir John McFarland was the last of the Scottish Chiefs of the "McFarland Clan of Scotland". After the Battle of Culloden he came to America, settled in the Valley of Virginia and served as an Ensign in the Colonial Wars.

Miss McClellan was educated at Agnes Scott College. She belongs to the Presbyterian Church, the Daughters of the American Colonists, the Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., the Agnes Lee Chapter, U. D. C., and is State Treasurer for Georgia of the Daughters of 1812. During the World War she did Red Cross and Camp Activity work.

It is a happy privilege to incorporate within the pages of this historical work the career of one who has lent so much dignity, honor and true patriotism to the interests which have commanded the service of her life. With a heart full of enthusiasm for every good cause, with a home typical in its hospitality of the best traditions of the old South, she has consecrated her life to the highest ideals and made for herself a name which will radiate through the coming years a memory tender and sweet.



MRS. JOHN EWING PRICE

MRS JOHN EWING PRICE

Mrs. John Ewing Price, nee Mary D. Hickman, was born in Columbia, Missouri, daughter of Hon. David H. Hickman, a Kentuckian, later prominent citizen of Missouri, and Annie C. Bryan. She graduated from Stephens College in 1884, married in 1885 John Ewing Price of Tennessee, and Missouri, who since 1902 has been a leading business man of Seattle. They have two sons, Hickman Price, West Lawrence Park, N. Y. who married Mary Washington Frazer of Nashville, Tenn., and Andrew Price, of Seattle, who married Virginia Wiley.

Mrs. Price is of ancient and illustrious ancestry, as shown by her authentically compiled geneology soon to be published.

Her Hickman family of Virginia and Kentucky descends from Robert, Lord of Bloxham and Wickham, England. The landed estate of Edwin Hickman, one of her colonial ancestors, included the land upon which Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's home, stands.

Her paternal ancestors were also the Lewises, Chews, Conways, Taylors, Strothers, Terrals, Johnstones, Berrys, McClanahans, Elliotts, and Overtons, of Virginia, and the Thompsons, Washingtons, and Eltonheads, of England. Her collateral paternal side includes Chief Justice John Marshal, Presidents James Madison, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor, Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison, Governor Alexander Spottswood, General John Hunt Morgan, President Jefferson Davis the Carters and Langhornes.

Maternally she descends from the Virginia and Kentucky Bryans, the Gwins, Mosses, Masons, Moores, Goodwins of Virginia, the Talbots, and Lord Baltimore of Maryland and Virginia, the Hunts of North Carolina and Kentucky, originally Long Island, the James, Wilsons, Howells, Reeds and Jessups of New York. All the above ancestral lines run back into the mists of antiquity and Mrs. Price is many times descended from Edward I of England.

Mrs. Price was founder and is still President of the "National Society Colonial Dames of America in Washington," incorporated 1910. Burgess, "First Families of Virginia", State Counsellor, "Order of the Crown of America", State President. "Americans of Royal Descent." Charter member, "Daughters of the Barons of Runnymede," member, "Daughters of the American Revolution" and eligible to most of the American patriotic organizations.

During the world war, she was a member of the Executive State Boards "Council National Defense" and "National League for Women's Service," and was active in relief work of various kinds. State Chairman of the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Fund raised by "the National Society of Colonial Dames." to maintain Sulgrave Manor, England. First President of the North Side First Hill Guild of the Orthopedic Hospital, serving in this capacity for some years also member of various charitable and social organizations.

Her outstanding characteristics are a high sense of justice, great kindness, unusual maternal instincts, distinct individuality and independence, with artistic temperament and great delicacy and sensibility.

MRS. JOHN VAN LANDINGHAM

Mrs. Mary Spratt Van Landingham has spent nearly the whole of her useful life in Charlotte, N. C., and few lives have so inspired and helped the community. Her unswerving loyalty to her friends and her ideals; her kindness to the lonely and sorrowful; her deep interest in public matters; and her keen insight into motives and actions have made her a loved and valuable citizen.

She was born in Charlotte, on September 14, 1852, the second child of Charles E. and Margaret Oates Spratt. Both parents belonged to prominent families closely connected with the interests and progress of Mecklenburg County. Both were descended from Revolutionary and Colonial ancestry. Mrs. Spratt died in early life, but Mr. Spratt reached a ripe old age, living to be almost ninety.

Mary Spratt was married on December 18, 1873, to John Van Landingham, a young hardware merchant, a native of Lancaster, S. C., but residing in Charlotte. They began housekeeping at 500 East Avenue, and there for forty-three years they lived an ideal life; her sympathy and help and his loving pride in her achievements and his generous provision made a perfect home. Four children were born to them; there were reared: Ralph; Norma, now Mrs. Jacob Binder; and John Henry of Petersburg, Virginia. Mr. Van Landingham died in 1915, and Mrs. Van Landingham continues to live in the same home on East Avenue.

By nature and by inheritance, Mrs. Van Landingham's tastes and inclinations have been patriotic. Her country has always been dear to her, and she has done her part in preserving its glorious history and traditions. She has taken a prominent part in D. A. R. work, being a charter member of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; elected Vice-President General of the National Society in 1913, her executive ability and grasp of difficult questions gave her judgment weight in the national councils and did credit to her state. Three times she has declined the nomination for candidacy for President General, the highest honor in the gift of the National Society.

Her patriotic services were not all national, but were given freely to her state. She served as Regent for several years of Mecklenburg Chapter, the oldest and largest in the state, and was three times elected State Regent. In 1920 Mecklenburg Chapter honored her and itself by placing a handsome chair in Continental Halls, Washington, D. C., her name beautifully engraved thereon.

She is also a valued member of the North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames; has been chairman of Mecklenburg County Committee;

Vice-President of the State Society and a member of the committee that placed a tablet to commemorate the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in the state capitol at Raleigh.

She is the only woman ever invited to address the Mecklenburg Historical Society. Her subject was "The Native Literature of North Carolina," and of this address a Charlotte paper said; "It was comprehensive in its scope; true in its criticism; beautiful in its diction, and should be preserved among the classics of the state." One of the original but true, comments in this address has been so widely quoted that it has been incorporated in a little volume of anonymous aphorisms, so that North Carolina now is very generally spoken of as "A Valley of Humility between two mountains of Conceit."

In 1900 she was invited to read a paper before the State Literary and Historical Society, being the first woman so honored. Her subject was "The Encouragement of Art as an Aid to History and Literature." Mrs. Van Landingham has always felt a keen interest in public affairs, is a member and valuable contributor to the Virginia Dare Book Circle, a member of the Woman's Club of Charlotte, of the North Carolina Folklore Society of Raleigh, and the National Officers' Club of Washington, D. C.

She was reared in the Episcopal Church, and has long been a loyal member. She served as Convocational Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions for many years; as Vice-President of the Diocesan Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary; and as a worker in many of the parish organizations.

Mrs. Van Landingham's many addresses before Historical and Literary Societies; newspaper articles and essays—have been collected into a volume of great merit and interest—"Glowing Embers"—a memorial to her husband. It is not for general circulation, but for a gift to her friends—greatly prized by them for its literary merit and for its sweet remembrance. It is an unusual literary accomplishment, of smooth style and wise judgment.

With all this busy life, Mrs. Van Landingham neglects not loving advice and help to her children and grand-children; sweet and loyal service to her friends; and is a very present help in time of need to the sorrowful and anxious; in short, is "A perfect woman, nobly planned, to warn, to comfort, and command."

One who knew Mrs. Van Landingham from childhood, the late Dr. J. B. Alexander, historian and writer, spoke of her as "a woman of rare charm, strong character, and brilliant intellect—a woman who with masculine mind can grasp the political and economic conditions of the country."

This article can be brought to no more fitting close than by quoting a comment concerning her by a close friend: "A composite representative of the old and new South, combining the dignity, modesty, and graciousness of the older period with the executive ability and business familiarity of the new—a high type of American womanhood."



A TYPICAL SOUTHERN HOME

This beautiful old Colonial house on Prince Ave., Athens, Ga., was built in 1841 by Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin. Here he lived until his death in 1867. Said to have been the first real Colonial house with Grecian columns built in the South.



MRS. MARTHA SHANNON BLAIR FARWELL

MRS. MARTHA SHANNON BLAIR FARWELL

Martha Shannon Blair (Daughter of John James Blair and Martha Couturier Ray, his wife) born in Camden, S. C., March 1, 1831, died December 11, 1918, New Orleans, La., married in New Orleans, La., 1957. Charles A. Farwell of New Orleans, formerly of Unity, Maine. Mrs. Farwell came to Mobile, Ala., when quite young with her parents, later moved to Spring Hill, Ala., and lived there for many years. She and a sister, Mrs. Ellen Rugby, came to New Orleans, La. when young women.

Mr. Farwell was a member of the New Orleans Home Guards. He and his family refugeed to Lumpkin, Ga.; there he joined a Georgia Company and was killed near Griswoldville, Ga., April, 1864, at the head of his command. Mrs. Farwell returned to New Orleans with her four children, viz.; Henry Blair Farwell, Charles Alphonso Farwell, Margaret Farwell, Ellen Rugby Farwell. Mrs. Farwell is truly a most beautiful representative of the Old South.



MRS. S. LEWIS SIMONS

MRS. S. LEWIS SIMONS

Kate Drayton Mayrant, now Mrs. S. Lewis Simons, was born Sept. 27, 1862, at Stateburg, S. C. Her father, William Harry Mayrant, was a wealthy rice planter of Santee, who lived and died in the locality where his first Huguenot ancestors settled in 1686. Throughout the entire history of South Carolina, the Mayrants have been in the forefront among those who have illustrated the best traditions of the State, college bred, students of law and statesmanship and leaders in every sphere.

William Harry Mayrant studied law because he loved it, was widely traveled and deeply read in the best literature, and his fine library on his Santee plantation was stored with the best in belles lettres, history, statesmanship and philosophy.

Mrs. Simons' mother, Katherine Drayton, was a descendant of the first Thomas Drayton, an English Cavalier, who came over in 1671. She was also a descendant of the celebrated colonial leader, the Hon. William Henry Drayton, of Governor William Bull and others of note in the annals of the State.

Her lines of descent includes the Gibbes line, which runs back without a break to 1377, the Elliott, the Rose, which is traced back to the first Laird of Kilravock, Inverness, in 1290. On both sides her ancestors include many who made history in South Carolina. She is a member of the "Order of Hereditary Descendants of Colonial and Royal Governors," and two bars on her insignia bear the names of William Bull, royal governor of the State and Governor Robert Gibbs, colonial governr.

The education of Kate Mayrant was obtained at the best private schools, and she gave special attention to languages, in which she was well versed. Nov. 16, 1887, she married S. Lewis Simons, a civil engineer and architect of Charleston. Their children are: William Simons, a practicing physician, educated at the College of Charleston and the Medical College of South Carolina; Katherine Drayton Simons, whose sketch follows this; Mayrant Simons, electrical engineer in Syracuse, N. Y.; and Lewis Hyrne Simons, who died in 1918. They resided in Charleston until their removal to Summerville, a delightful suburban residence community.

Mrs. Simons is a member of the South Carolina Historical Society, the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, the National Geographic Society, the American Whist League, the Kings' Daughters, is President of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Summerville Infirmary, Inc., Chairman Parish Social Service St. Paul's Episcopal Church, sub chairman of the Historical Research Committee of the South Carolina

Colonial Dames, and was for eight years President of the Summerville Branch of the Needlework Guild of America.

In 1914 Mrs. Simons joined the first group of women to work for France, and throughout the war she did much work for the wounded soldiers in the Hospital aux Invalides. In appreciation of this work she was decorated with a French medal by the "Societe aux Secours Blesses Militaires." She was the leader in Summerville for the Christmas ship for France.

In the work of the American Red Cross her able leadership and her constant and efficient service have won the highest commendation. She was Vice Chairman of the Summerville Chapter of the Red Cross, was Director of Woman's Work, and, later, was also director of the Home Service. Mrs. Simons headed several campaigns most successfully, and was several times a delegate to Red Cross Conventions. Her admirable service in this great work was acknowledged in the presentation of the American Red Cross Decoration with two stripes.

For generations the family of Mrs. Simons have been leaders in the social life of this most exclusive of southern states, and she holds office in a number of social clubs. She has written charmingly of the historic places of her state, with their wealth of storied lore—such as Fort Dorchester, "founded more than 300 years ago by a colony of religious zealots from Massachusetts," such as St. George's chapel of the Church of England, and the "Old White Meeting House," all of them, in her own expressive language, "enchanted names of by-gone days—old ghosts which haunt the Ashley banks."

She is an expert genealogist, widely read in the annals of old southern families, and she speaks with authority and the affection of one to the manner born of the old days when, from tranquil hall and from broad plantation, to quote from her again, "rolled forth crested coaches, rode forth prancing cavaliers." Her advice and assistance on questions of genealogy are eagerly sought by many in all parts of America who know of her gifts in this department of historical study.

Her lovely home, "Green Gables," surrounded by camillias, azalias, wisteria, and flowers of every description, is the abode of elegance, and testifies in every detail to her exquisite taste and her love for the beautiful in nature and art.



MISS KATHERINE DRAYTON SIMONS

MISS KATHERINE DRAYTON SIMONS

A worthy daughter of South Carolina, a writer endowed with truly remarkable gifts, and a highly cultured young woman, is the subject of this sketch. The daughter of S. Lewis Simons, of Charleston, and Kate Drayton Mayrant Simons, whose sketch precedes this, she has inherited her intellectual qualities and her patriotic spirit. She is a graduate of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., and speaks several languages.

When quite a young girl Katherine Drayton Simons published a little volume of poems, "Shadow Songs," which received widespread recognition from critics of high standing. The Literary Digest spoke of the poems in enthusiastic terms, and "Saturday Night," an influential weekly of Toronto, Canada, said: "The slender sheaf of songs the book contains are instinct with the true lyric spirit and marked by unusual gifts of poetic expression." This critic, referring to the extreme youth of the author, said: "One forms high hopes of what she may yet do."

This prediction has met with generous fulfillment in later poems, indicating deeper experience and more matured powers of thought and expression. Written for the most part over the pen name of "Kadra Maysi," a contraction of the four parts of her mother's name, they have appeared in the New York Times and other high class publications.

"Roads of Romance and Historic Spots Near Summerville, S. C.," published March, 1925, by Southern Printing and Publishing Co. of Charleston is a booklet of thirty-seven pages of illustrated sketches. Both text and photographs are the work of Katherine Drayton Simons.

A number of Miss Simons' poems which have been greatly admired were inspired by the World War. She is a member of the Poetry Society of South Carolina and won second honor in a prize contest of the society in 1923. She has won several prizes offered by the U. D. C. and other organizations, one for a beautiful tribute to Gen. Robert E. Lee, and has been represented in several anthologies of American poetry. Many delightful prose sketches celebrating historical localities and embalming old legends have also issued from her gifted pen.

On both sides her ancestry runs back to colonial days, entitling her to membership in the most exclusive patriotic organizations. She is Historian of the C. Irvine Walker Chapter, U. D. C., and at the State Convention of 1924 was called upon by the State President to respond to the address of welcome. She is also a member of the South Carolina Colonial Dames and of the Huguenot Society. finds constant exercise for her literary gifts.

In company with her mother, she did French war work in the Red Cross, earning her decorations, and is a worker in several charitable organizations. As associate editor of the Summerville Journal, she finds constant exercise for her literary gifts.

Miss Simons enters with the zest of a true daughter of the old Cavaliers into all forms of outdoor sports. A fearless horsewoman and a graceful rider, she delights in fox hunting, that sport so celebrated in the annals of the Old South.



MRS. WILLIAM B. BURNEY

MRS. WILLIAM B. BURNEY

Mrs. William B. Burney, daughter of Samuel W. Melton and Mary Helen Gore Melton, was born in Yorkville, S. C. Her parents moved to Columbia when she was very young and her whole life has been spent in this city.

Her father's ancestors on the paternal side came from England and settled in Virginia; and on the maternal side he was descended from the fine Welsh people, the James and Davis (Daviess) families, who settled in Pennsylvania in the 17th Century. In Colonial days the James and Davies families, who were closely related by marriage, built a fort, which was manned by them and their servants, and to which the people in the settlements fled for protection from the Indians.

After the Wyoming Massacre, the Indians attacked Davies' Fort. The Reverend Mr. James, who was fighting, was killed, but his daughter, Elizabeth James, Mrs. Burney's great, great grandmother, never faltered in her work of moulding bullets and taking them to the men at the portholes. The Indians were defeated.

Her mother was descended from the Gores, who settled in Maryland, and from the Lawsons, Shivers and Ferdons of New York.

The men of Mrs. Burney's family, notably her father, Judge Samuel W. Melton, who was one of the most brilliant lawyers and orators South Carolina has ever produced, were men of learning, courage and culture. Two of them were among the early Presidents of Princeton College. Jefferson Davis was descended from the same family. The women in each generation have been women of intellect and force of character.

Inheriting the qualities of such ancestors, Mrs. Burney has been a leader in the work of the patriotic societies, and in the club work in her city and State, and has won no little reputation as a public speaker. Active in the organization of the clubs of Columbia, and serving in most of them as president, she became well known as a club woman. She became president of the South Carolina Federation of Woman's Clubs in 1908, and entered a broader field of activities. land, and from the Lawsons, Shivers and Ferdons of New York.

She has been identified with all the great constructive efforts for the betterment of her State and Country; and has served on many important state and national committees.

Mrs. Burney's father having served throughout the War between the States as Major and Colonel and her three uncles as Major, she has from childhood taken a deep interest in the work of the Memorial Association, and the Daughters of the Confederacy. She has been President twice of Wade Hampton Chapter of Columbia, which

Chapter has done and is still doing wonderful work for the South Carolina Home for Confederate Veterans. She was elected one of the two members of Wade Hampton Chapter who became honorary members of Camp Hampton Confederate Veterans. She has attended many State and National Confederate Veterans reunions; and was Matron of Honor at the Reunions at Richmond and New Orleans.

Mrs. Burney is now State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina. She served four years as State Registrar; and Columbia Chapter D. A. R. has twice elected her regent of that Chapter. During the World War Mrs. Burney did fine work as Publicity Chairman of Red Cross Work in South Carolina. For this and other work she was awarded a Service Medal.

Mrs. Burney is a member of the Officers' Club, D. A. R., of Washington and is a member of the U. S. Daughters of 1812. She has been invited to join the Society of Colonial Daughters.

Graduating at Columbia College, Columbia, S. C., she was the first girl to enter Wellesley College from South Carolina. While a student there her contact with women from all parts of the country gave her the broad views and friendly fellowship that have enabled her to affiliate enthusiastically with the women of other states.

Upon her retirement from the presidency of the State Federation, Mrs. Burney organized the City Federation of Women's Clubs of Columbia and became its first president and did pioneer work in establishing a Home and Rest Room for Business Women. The young woman who is earning her own living finds a sympathetic friend in Mrs. Burney.

Mrs. Burney's husband is Dr. William B. Burney, Professor of Chemistry in the University of South Carolina. They have three children; William Melton Burney, whose wife, nee Cunningham, is descended from General Andrew Pickens and John C. Calhoun; Adeline Melton, now the wife of Lucian C. Wilson, a foreign secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and Dorothy Elizabeth, who has just been graduated from Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C.

Mrs. Burney has traveled extensively in America and abroad, and is a Cosmopolitan in every sense. She is indeed a woman with a vision that "dips into the future," and her energy and enthusiasm will carry with her many who otherwise would only "sit and wait."



MRS. FULLER EARLE CALLAWAY

MRS. FULLER EARLE CALLAWAY

Ida J. Cason, now Mrs. Fuller E. Callaway of LaGrange, Ga., was born at Jewell, Hancock County, Georgia, July 16, 1872. She imbibed from her earliest years that love for ancient, venerable and beautiful things which so largely dominates her life today.

Among her treasured family heirlooms are a lusterware cup and saucer inherited from an ancestor four generations back, a sampler made by one of her ancestors in 1652, an embroidered handkerchief made in 1740 and a blanket and a worstead quilt which have come down from Colonial times. One of her relatives of the Pratt family made the first organ made in the United States.

Ida Cason graduated from the Southern Female College, La Grange, in 1890. April 28, 1891, she was married to Fuller Earle Callaway, a member of an old and honored family which has contributed a number of celebrated names to the roster of Georgia and adjoining states, and now a prominent manufacturer of Georgia. They have two children: Cason Callaway, who married Virginia Hand, of Pelham, Ga., and Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., now a student at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta.

Foremost among the notable tributes which have been paid to this queenly matron of the South is the testimony of her husband, a towering figure in the business world, and a leader in many realms of thought and action, that a large measure of his phenomenal success is due to her wise cooperation and helpfulness.

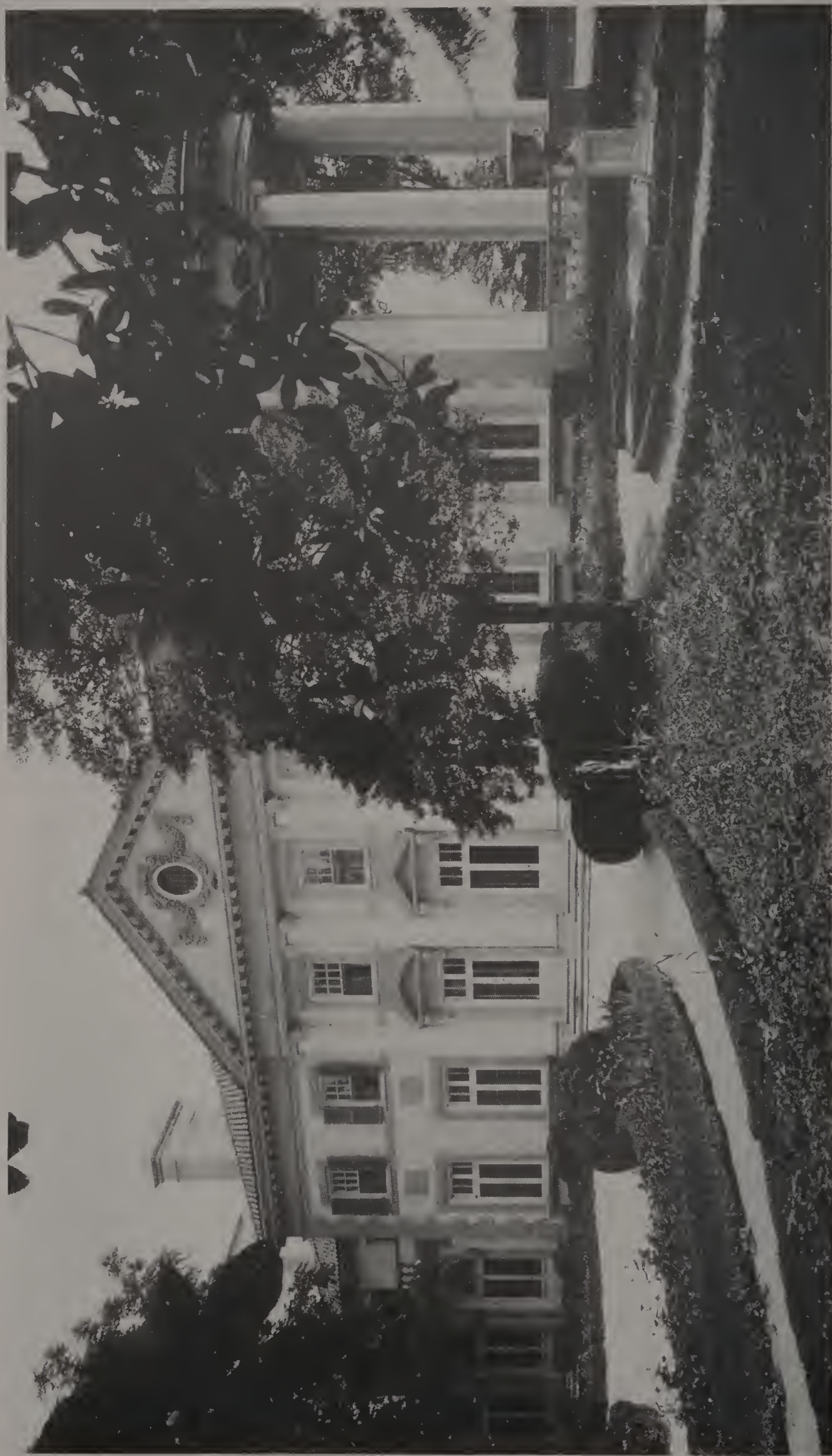
While devoting a major portion of her thought and energies to creating the beautiful home environment which forms so engaging a background to the careers of her husband and her sons, Mrs. Callaway has yet found time for a large amount of work in church, Sunday School, missionary society and social and patriotic organizations.

She belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Colonies, the American Legion of Honor, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Peachtree Garden Club of Atlanta, the Woman's Club of LaGrange, the Woman's Auxiliary of Georgia Tech, and the Woman's Missionary Society of the First Baptist Church of LaGrange.

For many years the little city of LaGrange, a town of colleges, of cultural traditions, of stately homes and of that rare social atmosphere characteristic of the old South, has boasted one ornament of unique beauty and charm, the Ferrell Gardens, a spacious collection of groves and flower gardens.

Some years ago Mr. Callaway purchased this estate, replaced the Ferrell home with a mansion in keeping with its surroundings, added hundreds of acres of fertile land, which he beautified with all the art of the landscape gardener, and changed the name to "Hills and Dales."

Mrs. Callaway, with the taste of an artist and the vision of a poet, has devoted herself to the task of maintaining and enhancing the marvelous charm of this abode of delights. And surely no lover of the beautiful ever found a more inspiring occupation. Had the poet Thomson seen "Hills and Dales" before writing his wonderful "Sea-



HILLS AND DALES
The Home of Mr. and Mrs. Fuller E. Callaway, LaGrange, Ga.

sons" he would doubtless have reached even greater heights of poetic beauty in picturing nature in her changing moods.

The visitor who, after passing underneath a grove of giant oaks, enters these grounds through the east gate, encounters first spelled out in boxwood letters, the word, "GOD." Similarly, a terrace which is overlooked by the windows of Mrs. Callaway's room contains two crescent shaped beds, bordered with boxwood, one containing the sentiment "God Is Love," another the Latin motto, "Fiat Justitia." Matching this in the corresponding part of the yard is the motto of the Callaway family, "Ora pro Me," and also the words, "St. Callaway," both taken from the stained glass windows in the church of St. Neots, in Cornwall, England, the ancestral home of the Callaways.

The gardens contain well kept terraces which recall the stately homes of England, quaint pergolas which invite the visitor to linger in their enticing depths where, "Shadows dark and sunlight sheen, alternate come and go," a sun dial bearing the cheering motto, "Let others tell of storms and showers, I'll only mark your sunny hours," and statues of Aristotle and Plato and others of the wise and famous of antiquity, testifying to the culture and taste of the owners.

Here is a giant Cedar of Lebanon with double trunks, a silver maple sixty feet in height, with a multiflora rose clambering to its summit, a gigantic plume-waving larch tree and near it a magnolia, each sixty feet in height. Many of the trees are festooned in spring with wisteria vines whose purple blossoms distill beauty and fragrance until one can well imagine himself in Fairyland.

Admiring visitors to "Hills and Dales" have sent from every state in the Southland and from distant shores the seeds of rare plants and flowers which have added to the bewildering variety of its manifold forms of beauty. A Chinese tea plant from whose leaves the cheering beverage is actually concocted; a sugar maple from which at need genuine maple sugar may be extracted; poinsettias which rival Florida's tropical charm, and rare plants from the Holy Land, such as figure in Biblical narratives, contribute to these amazing scenes of beauty.

The grounds have always been open to visitors and through the years many a pretty romance has been enacted amid these sylvan shades, while the snowwhite dogwood blossoms heralded the coming of spring, the jasmine vines invited to romantic thoughts and the red coated Cardinal admired his own reflection in the emerald waters of the "sunken garden." Well may "Hills and Dales" be termed a Paradise of beauty and its presiding genius be reckoned a benefactor to all who love the beautiful.



MRS. JOHN FRANCIS WEINMAN

MRS. JOHN FRANCIS WEINMAN

Jeanne Fox Weinman of Little Rock, Ark., is one of the truly representative Daughters of the South, and has adorned the annals of her native state with a succession of noble achievements. Widely traveled, highly cultured, gifted with a graceful pen, with natural charm of manner and finely developed intellect, she wields an influence which is felt widely and deeply.

Jeanne Fox was born in Little Rock, daughter of John Wesley Fox and Anna Jeannette Compton Fox. John Wesley Fox, having risen to distinction as a lawyer in his native state of Indiana, removed to Arkansas, and was at the time of his death a judge in the United States District Court of Arkansas. Mrs. Fox was the daughter of Judge F. W. Compton, a native of North Carolina, who came to Arkansas in 1849 and later became associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

Mrs. Weinman is a descendant of both Puritan and Cavalier ancestry, and the virtues of both, the moral earnestness of the Puritan and the fine chivalry and lofty idealism of the Cavalier, are blended in her character. On the paternal side she is a descendant of Thomas Fox of Concord, Mass., who came to America in 1640. He was one of the founders of the town of Concord.

On the maternal side her earliest American ancestor was William Lea of Virginia and North Carolina. Her great grand-parents, William and Susannah Lea, went from North Carolina to Arkansas at an early period in the history of the State and were among those aggressive and resourceful pioneers who won this portion of the west for civilization.

On both sides her ancestors were among those who fought for American Independence in the War of the Revolution. In a later day they were found in the embattled ranks in the War of 1812, and they played an honorable part in the other great conflicts which have convulsed our western world.

The early days of Jeanne Fox, as well as the later period of her history, were passed in an atmosphere of culture, and she was given the highest advantages afforded by the schools of her state. After passing through Mrs. Myra Warner's School for Young Ladies at Little Rock, she completed her education at Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.

She was first married to Richard Lumbert Raleigh, a native of Little Rock. In 1902 she married John Francis Weinman, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a leading manufacturer and merchant of Little Rock. Her son, Cecil Earing Raleigh, a graduate of Culver Military Academy, volunteered in the World War, while still in his minority, went to the marine camp at Quantico, Va., and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Eightieth Company, Sixth United States Marines. He led his command in France, and was gassed in Balleau Wood in June, 1918, was sent to a hospital, was later promoted to a captaincy and placed in command of the Sixth Marine Guard at Brest, France. After the close of the War, he resigned his commission, Sept. 1920.

The beautiful home of Mrs. Weinman in one of the exclusive residence sections of Little Rock, is a centre of true southern hospitality, and she devotes her splendid talents to varied forms of service, though her largest interests are in patriotic activities, in the perpetuation and celebration of the outstanding historical interests of our great country.

She is Division Historian for the United Daughters of the Confederacy and is enthusiastic in the collection of those memorials of our great wars which serve to keep alive our interest in the human aspect of a country's history. She was appointed Matron of Honor for Arkansas at the Jacksonville, Fla., Reunion in 1914 and again appointed by the First Brigade for the Birmingham Reunion in 1916, and was again Matron of Honor for Arkansas at Memphis in 1924. She has served (1920-22) as president of the T. J. Churchill Chapter, U. D. C., and is its Honorary President for Life. She was State Corresponding Secretary U. D. C. 1918-20, and State Historian, 1920-22.

Mrs. Weinman is Corresponding Secretary National of the United Daughters of 1812, and has also held the offices of Chapter Regent and State President (1921-23), Honorary President for Life. In virtue of her descent from Stephen Fox, William and George Lea and James Cochrane, she belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, was State Treasurer, 1921-23, and is now State Parliamentarian. She wears on her D. A. R. insignia six ancestral bars. She is now National Vice Chairman of Conservation and Thrift.

She is State Vice President of the National Society of Founders and Patriots, a member of the Daughters of American Colonists, State Commander of the Order of Lafayette and member of the Mary Washington Memorial Association. She is on the Woman's Committee of Sulgrave Institute of Great Britain and America.

An unusually high honor has been accorded to Mrs. Weinman in her election to life membership in the Societe Academique de Historie Internationale of Paris, she being the only American woman so honored. She is a life member of the Red Cross, the League of Women Voters and the International League of Women. She takes especial pride in her membership in the Arkansas Pioneers Association, an honor coming to her through descent from Freeman Walker Compton and Susan Lea. She is also a member of the State Board of Occupational Therapy, the State Board of Americanization and a charter member of the Military Society of the Frontier.

Mrs. Weinman is an accomplished linguist, speaking several languages fluently and has traveled extensively in Europe and tropical countries. She has a wide circle of acquaintance, not only national but international in scope, and her sketches of foreign travel have brightened the pages of various publications. Truly and justly can it be said of her that, forgetting self, she has devoted her noblest powers to the perpetuation of her country's history.



MRS. ALEXANDER POWE PERRIN

MRS. ALEXANDER POWE PERRIN

Endowed with culture, poise, dignity, graciousness of manner, and strong and forcible utterance, both with tongue and pen, Mrs. A. P. Perrin stands easily in the forefront of the women who are leading in educational, social and civic affairs in the State of Louisiana.

Jane Flippen Perrin was born at Jackson, Tenn., daughter of Rowena Conger and Edwin Flippen. Her father fought in the Confederate Army in Forrest's Cavalry, in a company commanded by his brother, Captain Ben Flippen, being at that time under age.

On both sides the ancestral heritage of Jane Flippen was an illustrious one. In her father's family were many men prominent both on the bench and at the bar in the States of Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas. On the mother's side, she was descended from John Conger I, an Alsatian Huguenot, who came from England to New Jersey in 1669.

Her great-great grandfather, Stephen W. Conger, removed from New Jersey to North Carolina and then to Tennessee, where he died in 1808. He was an adjutant general during the War of the Revolution. Many members of the Conger family attained distinction in the professions. James B. Conger was the inventor of the turbine wheel, and well known as a scientist and writer on scientific subjects. The family has contributed a long list of worthy names to every war in which the United States has been engaged.

Many of the women of the family were of brilliant intellect and highly educated. True to the family tradition, Jane Flippen received the best of educational advantages, under the direction of her uncle, John H. Conger, a noted educator of Arkansas.

June 10, 1897, she was married to Alexander Powe Perrin, of St. Bernard Parish, La., son of Capt. T. U. Perrin, himself a staunch patriot, and nephew of Gen. Abner Perrin of the Confederate Army.

While much of Mrs. Perrin's time and energy has been devoted to work in various organizations, she has found time to do much genuine good in a private way. Through her personal assistance, fourteen children, who would otherwise have been deprived of such advantages, have been carried through school and fitted for self support.

She has served as Regent of the D. A. R. of New Orleans, State Historian of the D. A. R., State Secretary of the League of Women Voters, President of New Orleans Executive Council of Delphian Chapters, Corresponding Secretary of the Southern Women's Economic and Political Association, President of Chalmette Chapter of Delphians in New Orleans, and in various official capacities in political and educational clubs, both in the parish of St. Bernard, where she resides, and in the city of New Orleans.

Mrs. Perrin is an ardent student of history and has traveled extensively in all parts of the world, having visited Europe sixteen times in the interest of her studies. She has not only visited all part of Europe, but Alaska, Japan, China, the countries along the Black Sea, Turkey and Africa, as well as every corner of the United States and possessions. Devoted to her home and to household interests, with the high type of culture developed by study, travel and familiarity with the most cultured circles, she dedicates her highly trained intellect to the advancement of all worthy objects.



MRS. JAMES MADISON WOODSON

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Anna Burbank Woodson, daughter of Edward W. Burbank and Ann Springer Kellogg Burbank, was born and reared in the sunny clime of New Orleans and educated amid the indescribable atmosphere of culture of the old French schools. The old ante-bellum home, with its spacious grounds of tropical fruits and flowers, was five miles out from the heart of the city on St. Charles Ave.

Her ancestral lines go back on the maternal side to the Kelloggs of the 14th century and on the paternal side to the Burbank lines of staunch old Scotch Presbyterians. For five generations a descendant of the Burbanks has been represented in Dartmouth College.

She married Dr. James Madison Woodson, of Temple, Texas, a graduate of Tulane Medical College, New Orleans, and a descendant of Dr. John Woodson, of Virginia, the first Woodson who came to America, and the Hawthorne family. Six children were born to this union. Two baby girls died in infancy, and James, Jr., died in the service of his country a few days before the signing of the Armistice. Dr. Burbank Palmer Woodson graduated in medicine at Vanderbilt in June, 1923, and was married to Myra Belle Preston. Anna Burbank Woodson received in 1924 her degree in the National Kindergarten School in Chicago. Warren Burbank Woodson, the youngest child, finished in 1924 his pre-medical course at Texas University.

Their home near Temple is a beautiful Japanese Villa, appropriately named "Love's Acre." Mrs. Woodson is untiring in her devotion to her home and her church, while devoting much time to public activities and club work. She organized the Young Ladies' Aid Society in the Presbyterian Church of Temple and has always enjoyed a Sunday School class of girls.

She served throughout the World War as Chairman for Woman's Work, leading in the First Liberty Loan Drive and later in War Savings Stamps work. She is a charter member and three times Regent of the Betty Martin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was County Chairman for the adoption of French orphans, five of whom she alone cared for and loved.

Mrs. Woodson is a Colonial Dame, and a charter member of the Woman's Study Club, consisting of twenty-five of the most brilliant minds in Temple. She is very much interested in Parent-Teacher activities, serving three terms as president of the Mothers' Council. Through her efforts Music Week was first given in Temple, with great success.

She is a member of the American Legion Auxiliary, the Texas League of Women Voters and the National Woman's Party. She has a life membership in the Parent-Teacher Association, the American Red Cross, and the Home Mission Society of the Presbyterian Church.

She is greatly interested in her husband's work in the Woodson Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. In 1922, she went with a party of mothers and daughters, twelve in all, accompanied by her daughters and niece, visiting all the countries of Europe, but particularly to witness the Passion Play at Oberammergau.



MRS. ALVIN VALENTINE LANE

MRS. ALVIN VALENTINE LANE

Lulie Huey Lane, third daughter of Joseph Huey, a Texas pioneer, and Ann Peters Huey, his wife, is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on her father's side, and English New England on her mother's, and has inherited the qualities of all—the Irish wit, the Scotch caninness and the Puritan conscience.

Her parents were native Americans, her father born in Pennsylvania and her mother in New York. They met and married in Illinois and came to Texas to live, Mr. Huey having previously adopted that state as his home. So Mrs. Lane, while born of northern parentage, is a native of Texas and a southern woman. Her parents were pioneers in Texas and cast in their lot with the Confederacy.

The Hugheys, or O'Heogheys, are shown in the ancient history and genealogy of the family as monarchs of Ireland and princes of Ilidia, lineal descendants of Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of Heremon, his son, first Milesian monarch of Ireland.

In the old family Bible, we find the earliest records of the Hughey family in Pennsylvania, beginning with the marriage of Joseph Hughey and Jean Irwin (Erwin), March 13, 1737. Joseph Hughey in 1759 is found to be the holder of 200 acres of land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

The next record of interest is that of the marriage of John Hughey to Elizabeth King, sister of the patriotic Presbyterian minister, John King, famous in Revolutionary annals.

Joseph Hughey, the father of Mrs. Lane, born in 1827, was the son of John Hughey III, and Margaret Cavet Hughey, and the grandson of John Hughey II and Elizabeth Hughey. He adopted the simplified spelling of Huey. While he resided in Corsicana, Texas, and was a prominent banker and merchant there, he was prominent in business affairs in Dallas also.

The children of Joseph Huey and Mary Ann Peters are: Mrs. J. E. Whiteside, of Corsicana; Mrs. J. Ashford Hughes, of Dallas, and Mrs. A. V. Lane, of Dallas. Two sons and two daughters died in infancy.

Lulie Huey, after graduating from Alta Vista Institute, Austin, Texas, took courses in Music and Literature in Louisville, Ky. She married Alvin Valentine Lane, C.E., Ph.D., then professor in the State University at Austin. He later entered the business world and is now Vice-President of the American Exchange National Bank of Dallas, and a business and civic leader of that city.

Their children are: Alice (Mrs. J. Orren Newbury); Marion, (Mrs. Tom W. Newsome); and Alvin H. Lane, an honor graduate of Yale

and later graduate in law at Harvard, after having in the meantime volunteered for the first army camp, whence he went to France as a Lieutenant of the A. E. F., and was later in the army of occupation—now a practicing lawyer of Dallas. Her sons-in-law and her nephews also held commissions in the army.

Mrs. Lane is devoted to her home and her children, while at the same time giving much thought and energy to many activities, social, religious, intellectual, patriotic and altruistic. She is a member of the Standard Club, a charter member of the Dorthick, afterwards the Ladies' Musical Club, and a charter member of the Art Association, of which she has served as president.

While never seeking office, she has been repeatedly honored with responsible official positions, which she has always filled with signal ability and success. She was one of the early presidents of the Mothers' Club, was Vice-President of the City Federation of Woman's Clubs, and some years ago declined the presidency.

She has helped in raising funds for the United Charities Committee and for the Dallas Public Library, was President of the Missionary Society of Trinity Methodist Church, president of the Y. W. C. A., member of the Executive Committee selected by the mayor to build an auditorium for the city of Dallas, and the first president of the Bankers' Wives' Club.

Mrs. Lane has devoted much time to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of 1812. She organized the John Cavet Chapter Daughters of 1812, named for one of her ancestors, of which she became Regent. Later she served as State President, then as Treasurer National of the general body for four years, and the last honor bestowed upon her at this writing (1924) is the office of Second Vice-President National.

In the Daughters of the American Revolution, she was Third Regent of the Jane Douglas Chapter, serving in this capacity for seven years, following which she served for the two years as State Regent, and was later Vice-President of the National Association for five years. She has served as chairman of a number of State Committees and a member of several National Committees.

During the World War, she organized and became president of the Navy Knitting League, which was afterwards merged into the Red Cross, when she became an instructor in surgical dressing. She also took part in Liberty Loan, Red Cross and War Drives. She is a member of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association.

Mrs. Lane is a musician of ability and in addition to all her strenuous public work, she has given much time to singing in church

choirs, and taking part in local concerts for the benefit of church, charity and patriotic causes.

She is a woman of social charm, broad sympathies, keen intelligence and devotedly unselfish spirit. With her husband, she has traveled extensively in both the Old World and the New, and their home is beautified with many paintings and other interesting objects of Art.



MRS. DAN CONNALLY LYLE

MRS. DAN CONNALLY LYLE

Frances Douglas Lyle is the only child of Joseph Henry Ladson and his wife, Eugenia Douglas Ladson. She was born in Thomasville, Ga., Dec. 1, 1876, and married to Dan Connally Lyle, of Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 10, 1894.

Mrs. Lyle is the proud mother of four fine children, to whom she has devoted the best part of her life, reigning in queenly grace around the home fireside. Other honors have been laid at her feet, but the kingdom of home has never been forsaken.

She descends from a long line of illustrious ancestors, descending on the maternal side from the famous Douglas family, whose lineage dates back beyond the time of King Robert Bruce of Scotland. The name of Douglas is one of the most ancient and honored in the annals of Scotland. William Douglas, the first of the family on record, is found witnessing charters by the king and the bishop of Glasgow in 1175.

We find that Sir Archibald Douglas obtained the honor of knighthood in 1232. Sir William Douglas, his son, figures in records reaching from 1240 to 1272, as one of the Scottish partisans of Henry III of England. The next Sir William Douglas of daring and restless temper. He was the first man of mark to join Sir William Wallace in the rising against the English in 1297, and for this his lands of Douglas were wasted with fire and sword, and his wife and children carried off captive.

The history of his son, the "good Sir James Douglas," is familiar, as that of Bruce's greatest captain in the long war of succession. He was said to have been the hero of seventy battles and was slain in Andalusia in 1330, while bearing the heart of the Bruce in a golden casket to the Holy Land.

Farther down in this ancient line we find William, the 11th Earl of Angus, was created Marquis of Douglas in 1633, dying in 1660. His son, Archibald Douglas, was created Duke of Douglas in 1703, and in 1733 was made a British peer with the title of Baron Douglas of Douglas Castle.

The first Douglas emigrant to America was Deacon William Douglas, who settled at Gloucester, Mass., and soon moved to New London, Mass. Branching out from this first settlement, we soon find members in nearly every state in the union, but the New London family is one of the oldest in America. The precepts of the first Deacon William have been handed down from father to son and treasured in the family to this day, and it is said that the family records show no instance of any member figuring as a culprit in the criminal courts.

Frances Ladson, the subject of this sketch, descends in direct line from this illustrious family. Her mother, whose picture accompanies this sketch, was Eugenia Douglas, daughter of Rev. David Samuel Tennent Douglas, who was born in Chazy, New York, March 17, 1814.

He graduated from Middleburg College in 1839, returning to Chazy, taught school and began the study of law. In Sept. 1844, he moved to Alabama, and was on the faculty of the Dallas Male and Female



MRS. JOSEPH HENRY LADSON

Academy at Selma. In 1848 he succeeded Prof. Hentz and his celebrated wife, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, in the principalship of Tuskegee Female Institute. In 1851 he was president of the Masonic Female College at Auburn, Ala., but resigned to accept a position at Glenville, Ala., where Eugenia Douglas, the mother of our subject, was born.

He married Mrs. Frances H. Davenport, daughter of William M. Duggar of Virginia. He entered the ministry in 1852, but never gave up his arduous scholastic labors.

Mrs. Lyle's father, Henry Ladson, was the only child of Joseph Ladson and his wife, Katherine Rokenbaugh, whose brother was a valiant soldier in the Confederate army. Her childhood was spent in Thomasville, but she moved to Atlanta when old enough to enter Washington Seminary, where she was educated.

Her oldest son, Douglas Lyle, was born in East Point, June 9, 1895. A young man of brilliant promise, he volunteered at the first call for men in the World War and was one of the first to give up his life for his country's flag. He enlisted May, 1917, in an ambulance company composed of Atlanta boys and sailed May, 1918, was on the battlefield in France, near Nancy, and while carrying wounded men to the hospital was fatally wounded, July 14, 1917. In College Park, he was married June 3, 1917 to Emma Finzer Jones, of College Park. They have one child, who bears her father's name.

Eugenia Douglas Lyle, died in infancy. Dan Lyle, Jr., was born June 16, 1904, married in College Park, July 9th, 1924, to Annie Belle Jones, also of College Park. Her younger children are Robert Bruce Lyle, born March 27, 1918, and Edwin Thompson Lyle, born Aug. 13, 1919.

Amid all the duties devolving upon her as wife and mother, Mrs. Lyle has found time to give of her service to her town and her state in much efficient work. She has ever been a leader in church, club and civic life in her community, beloved by all who know her. She has held her ideals high and instilled them into the hearts and lives of those who have looked to her for guidance. For twenty-nine years she has been an active member of the Woman's Club of College Park, serving as its president three different times. This alone is a rare testimony to the high esteem in which she is held. She and her husband are members of the Presbyterian Church, and both are active in its work.



MRS. WILLIAM ELLIS WHITEHEAD

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Slidell Mason, fifth daughter of Columbus Joseph Lawhon Cunningham, and his wife, Harriet Eugenia Hamilton, was born in Troy, Alabama, January 13, 1862. Her birth occurring shortly after "The Trent Affair," she was named for the principals of this historic episode.

Her father, who entered the Confederate Army early in the war, was at its close Colonel of the 57th Alabama Regiment. He was with General Joseph E. Johnston in his brilliant retreat before Sherman, which culminated in the victory at Kennesaw Mountain. He was severely wounded in this campaign.

After the war, Colonel Cunningham removed to Union Springs, Alabama, where he gained distinction both at the bar and on the bench. At the time of Judge Cunningham's death, former Governor Jelks of Alabama wrote of him, "I knew him as a learned lawyer, a just judge, a glorious Christian gentleman."

After her graduation from the Union Springs Institute, Dell Cunningham entered upon her chosen profession as an educator, in the public schools of Birmingham, where it was her happy fortune to aid in the shaping of the characters of some of the foremost men and women of to-day, in that section of her native state.

She married (1892) William Ellis Whitehead, a descendant of many noted colonial families of his native state, Virginia. Two sons have come to bless this union, the elder of whom, Eugene Cunningham, after receiving his degree from Georgia School of Technology (1914), served in the World War, as Lieutenant in the Air Service. He married (1919) Winifred Kaufmann of Evanston, Illinois. Two engaging children, John Cunningham and Margaret Hope, bless their home.

The second son, Lucian Hamilton, registered for the 18-year call in the World War. He married (1917) Mary Glass of Atlanta, Georgia. They have two interesting sons, Lucian Hamilton, Jr., and William Lawrence. These four grandchildren, whose names appear on the Children's Founders Roll of the Stone Mountain Memorial in honor of their great-grandfather, Col. C. J. L. Cunningham, and Capt. W. A. J. Whitehead, represent the seventh generation of Mrs. Whitehead's family in America.

The Cunningham family traces its descent from William the Conqueror and St. David of Scotland. Archibald Hamilton, of Augusta County, Virginia, who, with his wife, Francis (Calhoun) Hamilton, founded the southern branch of the Hamilton family in America, was descended from James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland during the infancy of Mary, Queen of Scots. Major Andrew Hamilton (son of Archibald and Francis) and Major Hugh Middleton (a descendant of Sir Hugh Middleton), founders of the noted Hamilton and Middleton families of South Carolina, are Mrs. Whitehead's Revolutionary ancestors.

Her D. A. R. membership is in the Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta. She is also a member of the U. D. C., the Woman's Club, and the War Mothers' Star Legion. She, however, finds her greatest happiness in her educational work, where she feels her best service to humanity was rendered.

Mrs. Whitehead, with her husband, is spending her declining years in her attractive little home in College Park, Ga., which she calls, after her native State, "Alabama—here we rest."



DR. MARGARET ROE CARAWAY

MARGARET ROE CARAWAY, M.D.

The blood of patriots in one generation makes heroes unto generations uncounted. Colonel John McClure, of Virginia, a patriot and soldier of the Revolutionary War and of the War of 1812, produced in his great-great grand-daughter, Margaret Roe Caraway, a heroine of today.

Her two great-grandfathers, Rev. William Meers and William Burt, gave to this same Margaret through her mother, Agnes Burt Roe, the heritage of a pioneer spirit and a steadfast Christian character. The old Bethel church which they organized, and which has been a landmark in North Georgia for near a century, is no more a monument to them than is this modern, far-seeing woman, who is blood of their blood running from the veins of yesterday into the heart of today.

In the war between the states her ancestors were a unit in loyalty and devotion to the southland. Her maternal grandparents, Reuben Thornton Burt and his wife, Caroline Meers, gave substantial aid to the Confederacy. Four of their sons were in service, two as commissioned officers. Her paternal grandparents, David Jared Roe and his wife, Margaret McClure, were likewise loyal. Their only son, Thomas Watson Roe, the father of the subject of this sketch, entered the Confederate army at the age of seventeen, and was severely wounded while in service in the 11th North Georgia Cavalry. His saber is now one of her most treasured possessions.

Margaret Roe was reared and educated in Atlanta, Georgia. As a brilliant girl, she was married to W. W. Ellington, a young lawyer, a graduate of the University of Alabama. After their marriage they resided in Birmingham, where Mr. Ellington engaged in the practice of his profession until his death in 1902 terminated this congenial union of a few years.

Undaunted, the young widow with a determination equal to that which prompted her illustrious ancestors to engage in the battles of their native land, girded herself to meet the battles of life alone and single handed. With significant courage she chose the profession of medicine as her field, at a time when women physicians were little known in the south. At the time of her graduation, the Mississippi Medical College had never before conferred the degree of M.D. upon a woman.

In December, 1908, she was married to Dr. A. F. Caraway, a college mate, who was the honor man of his class. Most of their life together has been spent in Gulfport, where they have carried on a successful joint practice, until recent years, when home duties increased by the presence of three splendid children, Archibald F., Jr., Margaret

McClure and Agnes Burr, compelled her to give up active work for the present.

Dr. Margaret, as she is affectionately known, is a popular figure in the public affairs and social activities of South Mississippi. Her fine character and magnetic personality, combined with her high mental qualities, and her sense of organization, have given her many positions of prominence in the club world.

She is a charter member and ex-regent of the Gulf Coast Chapter D. A. R., an ex-president of the Gulfport Chapter U. D. C., a charter member and parliamentarian of the Woman's Club of Gulfport, M. F. W. C. She is secretary of the Board of Control of Carnegie Library and an active promoter of the Playground and Recreation movement and an always interested worker in P. T. A. efforts.

Dr. Margaret is an ex-president of the Harrison-Stone Co. Medical Society, an honor not usually enjoyed by a woman doctor. She is now president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Coast Medical Society.

She is a devoted member of the First Presbyterian Church of Gulfport and an officer of its Woman's Auxiliary.

Again demonstrating her pioneer spirit, she was among those women who, regardless of public sentiment, stood steadfast in the fight for suffrage. She was an officer of the Coast Suffrage Association and contributed many trenchant articles to the Mississippi press advocating the then unpopular cause of Woman's Rights.

The entrance of America into the World conflict, 1917, served to bring out more clearly the sane attitude and safe judgment of this daughter of warriors. With a fine sense of balance, she took up war work in its many forms, without sacrificing the regular routine of home and community demands. Her services were at her country's command as a speaker, a Red Cross and Counsel of Defense worker, and as a member of the War Work Division of the Y. W. C. A. Her work in the Child Welfare Extension of the Public Health Service at that time was particularly splendid. She headed the corps of Examining Physicians, who weighed and measured over six hundred children of pre-school age in less than a week's time.

At the close of the World War, when the numbers of the lost were counted, it was found that Gulfport had not been spared. Dr. Margaret and some of her associates conceived the idea of erecting a monument to the glorious dead of their town. They worked tirelessly until a beautiful boulder of granite was set beneath the palms and oleanders of the coast, graven with the names of those who went forth strong in faith and patriotism, to return no more. At the dedication of this memorial on second Armistice Day, Dr.

Margaret made the speech of presentation to one of the largest

assemblages in the history of the town. In words of eloquent patriotism she expressed feelingly and sincerely the grief that staggered America in those first months after the close of the war.

As an estimate of her character as a woman and of the place she holds in the hearts of her friends and co-workers, perhaps the dedication inscribed in the 1922-23 Year Book of the Woman's Club epitomizes her most accurately:

"To Dr. Margaret Roe Caraway—

Whose life is an ennobling example of all those enduring qualities of the finest type of womanhood; and whose broad human sympathy and the gift of sympathetic counsel draw her friends from every walk of life, holding them fast, through a common bond of unfailing understanding."



MRS. STIRLING PRICE GILBERT

MRS. STIRLING PRICE GILBERT

Wife of Judge Stirling Price Gilbert, of Supreme Court of Georgia

Mary Howard Gilbert was born in Russell County, Alabama, only daughter of Thomas Benjamin and Frances Anderson Howard; granddaughter of Ralph Owens Howard and Euphemia Calhoun Howard, owners of "Ihagee," the old Howard homestead, where four generations of the family lie buried. Euphemia Calhoun Howard was the daughter of John Calhoun, first cousin of John C. Calhoun, both of whom were of Abbeville, S. C.

Frances Anderson Howard was the daughter of Thomas Ross Anderson and Mary Miller Anderson from Edgefield, S. C., great granddaughter of General Robert Anderson of Revolutionary fame, for whom the county and town of Anderson, S. C., are named. Frances Anderson Howard was a beautiful and brilliant woman—an outstanding figure in her community and church. With remarkable executive ability she possessed all the dignity and grace typical of the true southern gentlewoman. The eldest son of Thomas Benjamin and Frances Anderson Howard, Thomas Anderson Howard, died at the age of twenty-five. Ralph Owens Howard graduated at Emory College and now owns "Ihagee."

Mary Howard graduated at the Woman's College of Alabama, then with her mother and brother moved to Columbus, Ga., where she married Stirling Price Gilbert, at that time Solicitor General of the Chattahoochee Judicial Circuit. After serving sixteen years as Solicitor General he was elected Circuit Judge and in 1916 was appointed by Governor N. E. Harris Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia, to which office he has been twice reelected.

Judge Gilbert is a graduate of Vanderbilt University and the law school of Yale University. During the World War he was chairman of the General Committee of the Council of Defense for Georgia and was in actual charge of its affairs until the end of hostilities.

Judge and Mrs. Gilbert have two splendid sons. Stirling Price, Jr., age 26, graduated as mechanical engineer at the Georgia School of Technology, and Francis Howard Gilbert, age 18, a student at the University of Georgia.

While living in Columbus Mrs. Gilbert was a member of the Students' Club, Oglethorpe Chapter, D. A. R., Lizzie Rutherford Chapter, U. D. C., the Ladies' Memorial Association, and President of the Woman's Reading Club.

Since coming to Atlanta, she has been a member of St. Mark's Methodist Church, served three years as Corresponding Secretary of the Georgia Federation of Clubs; first Vice President, Atlanta Federation of Clubs, is a trustee of Tallulah Falls Industrial School; was for two years President Every Saturday Club; a member of the Drama League, the Music Study Club, the Atlanta Art Association, the Southern Woman's Educational Alliance, the Woman's Club and Sheltering Arms Association. During the World War she served on the Advisory Committee of the Southeastern Division.

Mrs. Gilbert is a woman of dignity and charm. She is in every way a worthy representative of a family which from Colonial days to the present has helped in making history.



MRS. JOHN THOMAS LINDSEY

MRS. JOHN THOMAS LINDSEY

Ethel Callaway Lindsey was born Dec. 22, 1874, at the "Brick House," the beautiful colonial home of her parents, five miles west of Washington, in Wilkes County, Georgia. Her father, Aristides Callaway, was a soldier in the War between the States. In 1857 he was married to Miss Martha T. Dowdy. He built in 1868 the stately colonial home, the "Brick House," which has been one of the historic landmarks and picturesque and admired mansions of Wilkes County, a country of beautiful homes and cultured, hospitable people. The home of her grandfather, Parker Callaway, another historic residence, is still standing near by.

Mrs. Lindsey is a descendant of Capt. Thomas Callaway of Virginia, who served in the colonial militia in Virginia in 1758 as an ensign and later as captain. He was a vestryman in the Episcopal Church, Antoine Parish, Halifax County, Virginia. In recognition of her descent from this colonial ancestor, Mrs. Lindsey is a member of the Georgia Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists.

Her ancestral records in revolutionary times reveal the names of Jacob Callaway, Richard Peteet, John Griffith, Nathan Johnson and Joseph Henderson. Her grandfather on the maternal side, Richard Dowdy, was an ensign in the War of 1812.

Ethel Callaway was educated at Washington Female Seminary. Jan. 30, 1896, she was married to John Thomas Lindsey of Washington, Ga. For many years Mr. Lindsey was a successful merchant of Washington, and retired from business in 1918. He served for four years, 1919-24, as a member of the Georgia Legislature.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey have one son, Willis Callaway Lindsey. He was educated at Washington High School, the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., and Columbia University, New York City, where he was a member of the S. A. E. fraternity. He volunteered for service in the World War and was in the Officers' Training Camp at Cambridge, Mass., and at Key West, Fla. He was married, March 13, 1922, to Miss Lucile Virginia Barbre, Albany, Ga. They have a daughter, Ethel Arline Lindsey, born April 17, 1923.

Mrs. Lindsey is a member of the First Baptist Church of Washington, and is prominent in church, social and patriotic circles. She served as Registrar of Kettle Creek Chapter, D. A. R., and as Registrar of the Last Chapter, U. D. C. She is President of the Ladies' Memorial



THE BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL HOME OF MRS. JOHN T. LINDSEY, WASHINGTON, GA.

Association, and member of the Auxiliary of the American Legion. Her handsome colonial home in Washington, Ga., is a centre of gracious hospitality, and her gentleness, culture and true womanly charm stamp her as one of the South's true gentlewomen, of the type for which the ante bellum South is justly famous.



MRS. ROBERT K. RAMBO

MRS. ROBERT K. RAMBO

Mrs. Anne Trippe Rambo, of Atlanta, was born at Forsyth, Ga., daughter of Judge Robert P. Trippe, and Mrs. Anne O'Neal Trippe. Her father, a first honor graduate of Franklin College, now the University of Georgia, was a member of the United States Congress, later a member of the Confederate Congress and a soldier in the Confederate Army.

After the war he served for several years as justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. His wife, a beautiful woman, daughter of Judge Thomas O'Neal of Forsyth, gave loyal service to the confederate cause in nursing the sick and in other ways.

Mrs. Rambo is a descendant of Henry Trippe, who came from England to Maryland in 1663. Before coming to America he had served in the wars in Flanders under the Prince of Orange, later William III of England. His family had lived in County Kent, in England from the days of William the Conqueror. His brother, Thomas Trippe, is mentioned in state papers as a friend and associate of the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

Henry Trippe served in the Maryland Assembly, was a justice and county commissioner and held other positions of trust and honor. His son, John Trippe, moved to North Carolina and became a leader in affairs in that state, and Henry Trippe, great grandfather of our subject, came to Georgia after the War of the Revolution, in which he had served in the North Carolina troops. Other Revolutionary ancestors of Mrs. Rambo were Benjamin Bass and James Patillo. A distinguished member of the Trippe family was Lieutenant Commander John Trippe of Maryland, a gallant naval officer who won distinction in the wars against the Barbary pirates.

Anne Trippe was brought up in a home of abounding hospitality where distinguished ministers of the Methodist Church, prominent lawyers and statesmen were frequently guests and where the prevailing atmosphere was one of intellectual discussion of great themes. At an early age, after the removal of the family to Atlanta, she entered Mrs. Ballard's School, later attending Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.

She married Mr. R. K. Rambo, a prominent business man of Atlanta. They are both members of the First Methodist Church, where Mr. Rambo is a steward and Mrs. Rambo has rendered valuable service as Sunday School teacher, president of the missionary society and president of the Young Woman's Guild. She was first president of Woman's Auxiliary of the Wesley Memorial Hospital, holding that position for eleven years, and is now honorary president.

Mrs. Rambo has lent the influence of her winning personality to many forms of social and civic achievement. As vice-president of the Atlanta Federation of Woman's Clubs, member of the board of Directors of the Young Woman's Christian Association, Vice-Regent of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., as State and National Chairman of important committees of the D. A. R., as Woman Commissioner for Georgia of the Bankhead Highway, and in other capacities, she has been a leading spirit in constructive and progressive movements



MRS. JAMES L. LOGAN

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Mrs. James L. Logan, of Atlanta, Ga., nee Viola Wilbanks, is one of these superb gentlewomen of the south whose queenly dignity, combined with strength and beauty of character, commands the spontaneous homage of all who are gifted to discern the true gold in womanly character.

She is the daughter of James Benson Wilbanks, a Confederate soldier who sealed his devotion to the Confederacy with his blood, and his wife, Sarah Allen Raven, one of the noble women of Confederate history whose sacrifices for that cause have won the admiration of the world.

Among the ancestors of Mrs. Logan whose records have come down to us from revolutionary days are the Allens of North Carolina, the Yarbroughs of Virginia and the Ravens of South Carolina. Drewry Allen of North Carolina is of record in the archives of that state as having seen active service in the Revolutionary War, and he may have been among those dauntless mountaineers who followed Morgan at King's Mountain and made the name of that mountain hamlet forever memorable in history.

In 1878 Viola Wilbanks graduated from Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., the oldest chartered college for women in the world. Here she specialized in music, in which she took high rank, winning a medal for special excellence.

In 1881 she married James L. Logan of Atlanta, a leading business man and public spirited citizen of that city, a son of James Lafayette Logan and Mary Redding Logan. They have two daughters, Mary Ella, now Mrs. Cay McCall of Asheville, N. C., and Lillian, now Mrs. Joseph Logan Hodgson, of Atlanta.

Mrs. Logan is a leading spirit in many forms of social, civic, patriotic and philanthropic activities. She is a member of the Atlanta Woman's Club, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Red Cross and other organizations.

She served for a term as vice regent of the Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R., and was for six years State Chairman of the Gift Scholarship Committee. To this work, so fruitful in the inspiration of ambitious and deserving youth, she has given a full meed of devotion. She is now (1925) State Chairman of Americanization. During the World War, as an active worker in the Red Cross, she gave largely of her time and energies to the work among the soldiers at Camp Gordon near Atlanta.

It is eminently characteristic of the wise appreciation of values and of the home loving traits of Mrs. Logan that with all her achievements as a recognized leader in the work of woman's organizations, she finds her chief joy and pride in having reared two such splendid women as her daughters, Mrs. McCall and Mrs. Hodgson, and in her lovely granddaughter, Mary Logan Hodgson.



MRS. CHRISTIAN HARWOOD CLARK

MRS. CHRISTIAN HARWOOD CLARKE

Willette Hudgins, now Mrs. Christian Clarke, of Atlanta, the youngest daughter of Robert Miller Hudgins and his wife, Helen Mar Skinner, was born at Richmond, Virginia. Robert Miller Hudgins was the son of John Hudgins and Harriett McDermott Miller, and Helen Skinner was the daughter of Captain Thomas Parrish of the Confederate Navy and Anne Hayes.

On both sides she comes of the best blood of old Virginia. Her ancestors, who settled in the famous Tidewater section, came from England, some from Wales and Scotland, and thus the Celtic and the Saxon strains were blended in her ancestral heritage.

Both her father and her maternal grandfather were valiant soldiers of the Confederacy, while her paternal grandfather and great grandfather were both found fighting for the Stars and Stripes in the War of 1812.

Willette Hudgins attended the private schools in Richmond during her childhood, and later graduated second in her class in the Richmond High School. Her studies after completing the high school course were further pursued in the schools of that city.

June 25, 1901, Miss Hudgins married Christian Harwood Clarke, son of Garland Harwood Clarke and Etta Christian. In 1919 Mr. and Mrs. Clarke moved to Atlanta, where they have since made their home. They have two sons, Christian Hudgins Clarke, who is now (1925) a junior at the University of Georgia, and Reverdy Estill Clarke, a junior at the Technological High School.

While in Richmond Mrs. Clarke was a member of the Richmond Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Virginia, and of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. For four years she was Regent of the Dorothea Payne Madison Chapter of the Daughters of 1812. Other organizations of which she was a valued and efficient member were the Richmond Art Club and the Vocational Board of the Richmond Y. W. C. A.

She was a member of the Board of Managers of the "Retreat for the Sick," the oldest non sectarian hospital in the South. As Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, she took an active part in raising funds for the erection of the new Hospital building. The services she rendered as a member of the Woman's Service League were recognized by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce with the gift of a silver platter.

Since coming to Atlanta her fine civic spirit and her gifts for leadership have found constant exercise and a due meed of recognition. A lifelong Presbyterian, she finds a wide field for usefulness as vice-president of the Woman's Auxiliary of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which she and all her family are members.

She is a member of the Atlanta Woman's Club, of the Sheltering Arms, the Y. W. C. A. and the Southern Educational Bureau, and an associate member of the John Floyd Chapter, Daughters of 1812. As first state chairman of the Lucy Peel Memorial Association and as Regent of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, D. A. R., her executive ability and forceful personality have found a congenial field. She was hostess Regent to the State for the D. A. R. Conference during her administration.



MRS. EDWIN CLIFTON STUART

MRS. EDWIN CLIFTON STEWART

Mary Belle Pendleton Stewart was born in Atlanta, Ga., daughter of Judge John T. Pendleton and Ellen Jane Bowie Pendleton, of Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Her father was a native of Kentucky. When a mere boy he served in the Confederate Cavalry under Nathan Bedford Forrest, was taken prisoner at Chickamauga and was kept in confinement at Fort Delaware for a year and a half. After the war he studied law at Washington University, now Washington and Lee, graduating with first honor, and Mrs. Stewart holds as one of her most sacred treasures his diploma, signed by Robert E. Lee.

Moving to Atlanta when yet a young man, he attained distinction at the bar, becoming judge of the Superior Court, and winning a preeminent name for judicial learning and elevated personal character. Henry W. Grady said of him: "God took a vestal virgin and made John T. Pendleton."

He came of the famous Pendleton family in Virginia, whose first American representative was Philip Pendleton, born in Norwich, England, and coming to Virginia in 1674. The distinguished jurist, Edmund Pendleton, was an illustrious representative of this family, and it has contributed many worthy names to church and state. Henry Pendleton, Sr., and Rice Curtis, another of Mrs. Stewart's ancestors, were officers in the Colonial Army.

Mary Belle Pendleton graduated from the Girls' High School in Atlanta with first honor and in 1894 was married to Edwin Clifton Stewart, a descendant of Gen. Stewart of Vermont and son of a Confederate soldier. His mother was before her marriage Miss Stirling of LaGrange, Ga., a southern woman of the old school.

They have three children; John Pendleton Stewart, Mary Stewart (Mrs. Frank Carter), and Katherine Stewart. John Pendleton Stewart graduated with first honor from the Boys' High School of Atlanta and from the University of Georgia. He has begun the practice of law in Atlanta with brilliant prospects. He served as Lieutenant during the World War.

Mrs. Stewart belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution in virtue of descent from three ancestors: Henry Pendleton, Jr., William Thompson and James Trabue, the last named a descendent of a French Huguenot of South Carolina. She was Recording Secretary of the Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R., 1922-23, and in 1924 was made Chairman of the Executive Board.

Other organizations in which she holds membership are, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the War Mothers, the Atlanta Woman's Club, the Y. W. C. A., Patriots and Founders, and that which holds a very large place in her heart, the Ponce de Leon Ave. Baptist Church.

Mrs. Stewart is devoted to the work of her church, having served as president of the Ladies' Society and in other important capacities. Between this and her interest in patriotic and civic work she finds a large field for the energies of a busy and widely influential life. She is Regent, Atlanta Chapter D. A. R., 1925-26.



MRS. ELI A. THOMAS

MRS. ELI A. THOMAS

Mrs. Eli A. Thomas, one of the most prominent women among the Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia, was formerly Miss Ruby Felder Ray, and under that name was widely and favorably known as a patriotic club woman and editorial writer. She was born in Newnan, Ga., the only child of the late Col. Lavender R. Ray, and his wife, Annie Felder Ray.

Her father was a prominent lawyer in Newnan and Atlanta. His father, Judge John Ray, was a prominent lawyer and one of Newnan's wealthiest citizens.

Through her father, Ruby Felder Ray descends directly from several of the earliest settlers of aristocratic Virginia—from William Gillingham, who came to Virginia in 1635, from Thomas Harding, who came in 1650, from Capt. John Knowles of Jamestown, from William Giles, from John Ellis, from the Poythrees, Henry and Jarrett families of Virginia, and the Lavender family of Winchester, Va., among its earliest settlers.

On her mother's side her ancestors were South Carolina gentlefolk. General John Marsh and Captain Henry Felder were great grandfathers, also John Williams of North Carolina. There are also Jackson and Cowart lines.

She was educated at College Temple, Newnan, Wesleyan College, Macon, and Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens. Her public work has been principally through the medium of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the church. She served Piedmont Continental Chapter, Atlanta, as Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and first Vice Regent. Since 1909 she has been continuously on the State Executive Board of the Georgia D. A. R.

For six and one half years as State Editor in charge of the weekly department of the Atlanta Constitution, she used her gifted pen in arousing interest in the importance of preserving old county records and old newspapers, and of locating and preserving the history of Indian trails and stage roads. Her strong editorials on locating and marking the State's historic spots inaugurated the revival of this branch of the D. A. R. work in Georgia.

From May, 1912, to May, 1914, she was State Historian of the D. A. R., and compiled a list of historic spots and a map of the State, showing the location of old forts, battlefields and treaty spots, which was published in 1913. Since May, 1908, she has been chairman of the D. A. R. Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots, has directed this work in Georgia and has spoken on notable occasions.

She spoke at the dedication of the High Fountain in Atlanta, erected to the Founders of the Atlanta Chapter, made the main historical address at the unveiling of the "Jackson Trail" marker in Hawkinsville in 1922, spoke in October, 1922, at the unveiling of the marble marker on Stone Mountain, marking an Indian trail; in July, 1923, at Camilla, and at the unveiling of "Peachtree and Echota Trail" marker on Peachtree Street in Atlanta.

In 1911 she originated the State Historic Post Card Collection and was in charge of this for two years. In 1913 she was appointed by the State Regent to secure from the State the privilege of depositing valuable records owned by the D. A. R. in the State Capitol for safe keeping, and through the aid of personal friends in the Legislature the D. A. R. Depository was granted in 1916.

She has been equally devoted and enthusiastic in her church work. From June, 1910, she was, for seven years and a half, editor in charge of the weekly newspaper devoted to the interest of the Central Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, of which she was a member, and has held various offices in the young ladies' missionary society, and was for seven years one of the department secretaries of the Sunday School.

In 1916 Miss Ray married Rev. Eli A. Thomas, a Presbyterian minister, a graduate of the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn., and of Princeton Theological Seminary.

Mrs. Thomas is now a member of the Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R., which she has served as Registrar, as Secretary of the Executive Board. She is Historian of the Georgia Branch of the Society of Daughters of American Colonists, of which she was a charter member when it was organized as the Georgia Society of Colonial Daughters of America. She is a member of the Newnan Club of Atlanta and its official representative at all Woman's Club Federated meetings, and a member of the Georgia Historical Society, having been a charter member of the Georgia Historical Association, which was later united with the older society.

During the World War she was appointed by Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight, then President of the Georgia Historical Association, to collect data and write an article on "The Effect of the War on Social Life," which contributions are preserved in the Department of Archives and History at the State Capitol. She was also a member of the Historical Committee of the Georgia Council of Defense. Other war work consisted in recreation and entertainment hut activities, making of aviation vests and other garments, etc.

Mrs. Thomas' crowning achievement has been the removal of the monuments and the remains of General John Clark, former governor

of Georgia, his wife and two small grandchildren, from a neglected spot in the back yard of a private residence at St. Andrews, Fla., and reintering them in the beautiful National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

In 1921 Mrs. Thomas was appointed by the D. A. R. State Regent to investigate and report to State Conference regarding the grave of Governor Clark. Her report, made in 1922, recommended removal of his remains, and she was made chairman of a committee for this purpose. After much hard work, the reinterment exercises took place on the afternoon of April 6, 1923, in the presence of many D. A. R. representatives from all parts of the State, representatives from the State Department of Archives and History and of various patriotic organizations. Mrs. Thomas was in charge and Hon. John T. Boifeuillet made the principal address. The entire exercises were deeply impressive and beautiful.



MRS. WREN MCGUIN

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Truly the world is richer for having been blessed by the presence of one so gifted and lovable as dainty Wren McGuin.

Born in Jackson County and educated in Atlanta and New York, her outlook is broad and democratic and as varied as the interests of life itself.

Self-sacrificing deeds for her family, her friends, as well as the larger public have filled her days to the brim, nor has any worthy cause appealed to her in vain or any emergency found her wanting. It has been said that she and her sister Mary Venable T. Womble were truly representative women of the South. From her mother, Mrs. Mary Jane Venable Thompson, Mrs. McGuin has been blessed with a rich heritage of patriotism and loyalty as her ancestors were the distinguished Venables of Virginia and the Thompsons of South Carolina and New England. She is a direct descendent of William the Conqueror. Wren McGuin has won countless friends and admirers in her work as an interpreter of choice literature. As a reader, she is irresistible and ranks at home and abroad as a true artist. Her rendition of *Madame Butterfly* in costume is considered her greatest success, although she is equally as fascinating in the child and negro impersonations.

Mrs. McGuin divides her time between Georgia and Florida, her present husband owning a number of orange groves in the latter state. Full of patriotism and religious fervor, Mrs. McGuin has contributed largely to the advancement and success of every organization to which she belongs.

She is a charter member of the Georgia Society, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, charter member of the Georgia Daughters of the American Colonists a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Atlanta Woman's Club, United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was one of the most faithful and enthusiastic workers during the World War.



MRS. MARY VENABLE T. WOMBLE

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Some one has said of Mary Venable Womble that she was like an apple tree in full bloom and that she had more real friends than anyone they had ever known.

Lovely in face and form as well as in character, it is also said of her that if you wanted **anything** well done, ask her to do it.

She was the youngest daughter of Mary Jane Venable and C. Columbus Thompson and was born near the well known Venable plantation in Jackson County, but came to live in Atlanta, Georgia, when a child. After her marriage to John Philip Womble of North Carolina, she lived in that state for two years, after which she returned to Georgia.

Like her sister, Wren McGuin, she is unusually gifted, being both a reader and writer of marked ability. She is descended from distinguished Virginia and Carolina families. Abram and Capt. John Venable, her colonial and revolutionary ancestors, were members of the Virginia House of Burgesses for a number of years and played an important part in the development and as founders of our beloved land of the free and home of the brave.

As a mother, Mary Womble is unsurpassed. Her son, Lieutenant John Philip Womble, Jr., entered the U. S. Naval Academy at sixteen and finished the four year course in three years. He has since his graduation distinguished himself with the Pacific Fleet being the gunnery and torpedo officer on the trophy winning ship in the Navy in 1921.

As Vice President of the conference in her church society, her work was with the leaders of the children and her influence was far reaching, as she wrote and directed elaborate pageants, as well as making annual addresses and instructing leaders of the various districts of the conference. As the Sunday School teacher of an organized class of about fifty girls, she has done, in her own opinion, (next to being a mother), the greatest work of her life.

As State Historian and State Recording Secretary of the Georgia Societies, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America and Daughters of the American Colonists, in both of which she is a charter member, her work could not be excelled. She is also a member of the Atlanta Writers' Club, War Mothers. United Daughters of the Confederacy, formerly a member of the Atlanta Woman's Club. Past-President Woman's Missionary Society, First Methodist Church. At another time, chairman of all church circles, twice Historian, Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R., Recording Secretary, Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R., also Secretary of that executive board and chairman of the Medal Committee, Atlanta Chapter, D. A. R., presenting in a most charming manner at the Atlanta Theatre, the medal to the pupil of Washington Seminary for the best paper on Revolutionary Times in Georgia. During the World War, Mrs. Womble was an ardent and faithful worker for our boys.



MRS. THOMAS W. STEELE

MRS. THOMAS W. STEELE

Mary E. Thompson Patterson Steele was born in Brownsville, Tenn., daughter of Margaret Wade Thompson and James Benjamin Patterson. On her maternal side she is descended from families of Colonial and Revolutionary note—the Wade, Gibbs, Weeks and Thompson families, all playing conspicuous and honorable parts in the early days of our country.

On the paternal side her ancestors included the Watkins and Patterson families of Tennessee and Maryland.

Mary E. Thompson Patterson gave her first demonstration of remarkable executive ability in quite early life, when the family moved from Tennessee to Hondo, Texas. Being of a deeply religious nature, she was troubled by the fact that there was no church building of her faith, the Methodist, in the town.

She secured an abandoned saloon and proceeded to open a Sunday School. Planks laid across empty beer kegs furnished the seating facilities. The Sunday School was soon followed by regular church services, and in time a more satisfactory church building was secured. A large factor in this accomplishment was a Ladies' Aid Society, which Miss Patterson organized in her own home and led.

After her mother's death on March 9, 1886, she removed with her uncle, Dr. William Thompson, to Little Rock, Ark. Here on Jan. 24, 1888, she married Dr. John Kelley Moeur, of Hondo, Texas. She continued her devoted interest in Sunday School work and also joined the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

After Dr. Moeur's death she married on March 24th, 1895, Mr. T. W. Steele. The Steele family had been among the first builders of cotton mills in North Carolina. Coming to Arkansas in pioneer days they acquired extensive tracts of land and at the time of her death Mrs. T. W. Steele, Sr., was said to be the largest land owner in the state.

After her marriage and removal to the large Steele plantation at Scott, Ark., Mrs. Steele took hold of a little, struggling Sunday School, numbering seventeen and increased the attendance to more than 300. An addition was built, which received the name of the E. Patterson Steele Annex. She also led in the erection of a new church building, which served as a community church, used by all the denominations represented.

During the World War this building was given over once a week to the work of the Red Cross. Mrs. Steele served as a member of the State Board of Directors of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association and of the Board of Directors of an Orphans' Home.

Among her many other acts of service was the reclamation of All Souls' Rest Cemetery, in which one Confederate was buried and which had fallen into a sad state of neglect. Through her fruitful labors, religious, patriotic and social, Mrs. Steele has built a monument to herself which will endure long after she is gone, and will enshrine her memory as that of a true representative of the highest ideals of womanhood.



MRS. ABIGAIL L. BEAN

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Mrs. Abigail L. Bean, nee Abigail Latham Dyson, was born in Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, March 1, 1842. Mrs. Bean is of distinguished ancestry. She is the daughter of Emily Caroline Sneed and John Heard Dyson. She was named for her maternal grandmother, Abigail R. Latham, wife of Major Archibald Henderson Sneed, an officer in the war of 1812. Her paternal grandfather, John Dyson, was of an old Maryland family. In the latter half of the eighteenth century he left Charles County, Maryland and settled in Wilkes County, Georgia. Mrs. Bean's great-grandfather, Captain Stephen Sneed, was an officer in the Revolutionary war. He married Mary Williams, daughter of William Williams, who was a prominent citizen of North Carolina in the middle of the eighteenth century. Daniel Latham, her great grandfather, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, although a Quaker by birth and training. Mrs. Bean's great, great grandparents, Samuel Sneed and Ruth Dudley, were married in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1732. "The Sneed coat of arms bears the royal *fleur de lis* bestowed by a grateful French sovereign on a loyal member of the family several centuries ago."

During the War between the States, Mrs. Bean rendered devoted service to the Confederate cause and after the close of the war, on October 10, 1865, married Henry G. Bean of Forsyth, Georgia, who at the beginning of the war became a member of the 14th Georgia Regiment of Volunteers, and who was later assigned to Company K of the 53rd Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, where he continued in active service, except when disabled, until the close of the war.

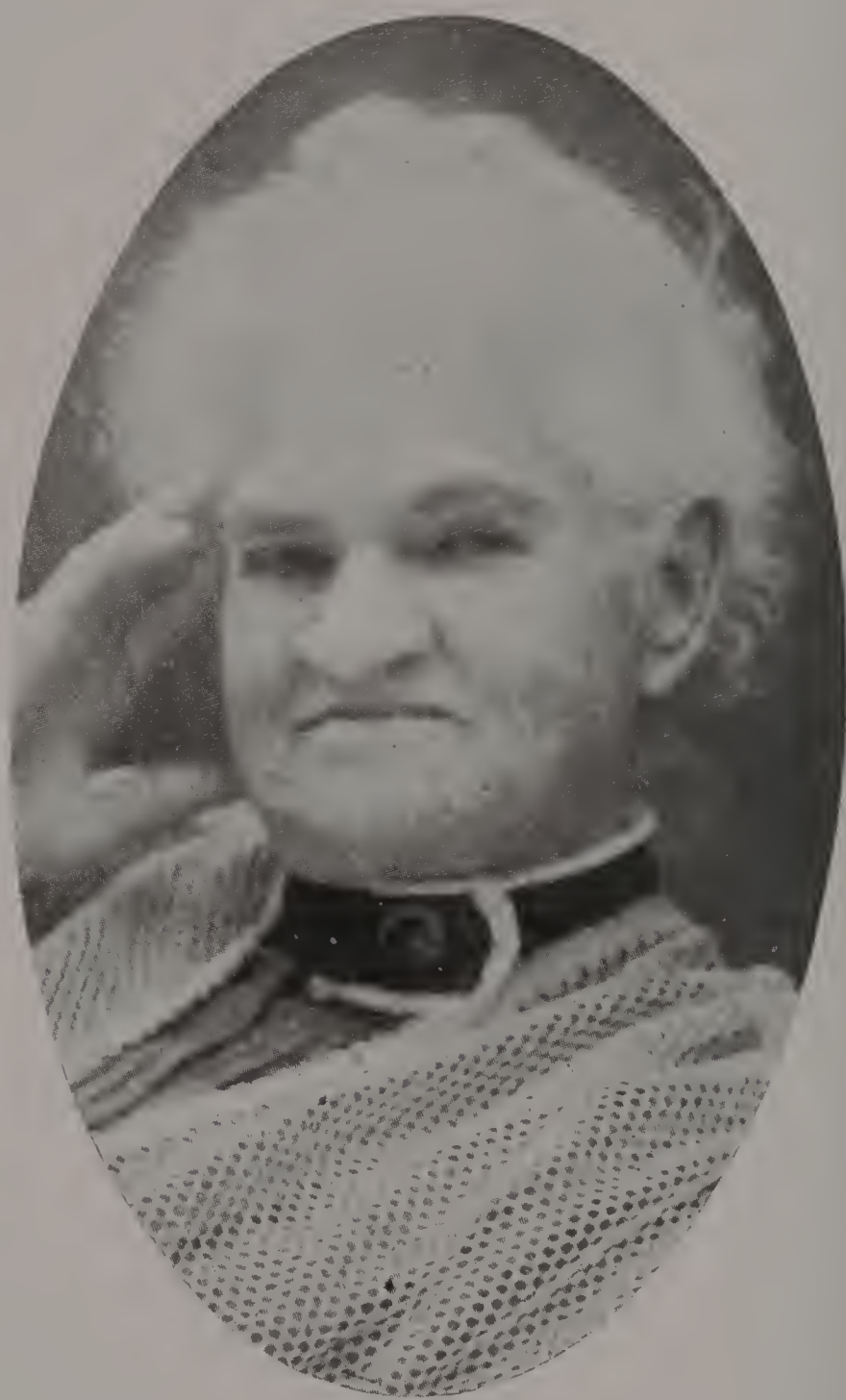
In 1880, Mrs. Bean was left a young widow with six children, all of whom are now living except Henry G. Bean, Jr., who died in his thirty-seventh year.

Flowers have always been one of Mrs. Bean's hobbies, and during the early years of her married life her flower garden was one of the beauty spots of middle Georgia.

Well endowed mentally, this gifted woman in middle age wrote several articles for northern periodicals. Later she became interested in writing short stories for a Sunday School paper for children.

During the World War, Mrs. Bean worked assiduously for the Red Cross, going daily to the work rooms and giving valuable service.

At the age of eighty-three, she journeys calmly along life's pathway, interested and interesting, the center of her family group of five children, eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren—a noble Christian woman, loving and beloved. This photograph of Mrs. Bean was taken at the age of seventy-one.



MRS. CECELIA BAYNARD WILLINGHAM

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Cecelia Matilda Baynard, born January 10, 1829, Beaufort, S. C., was the daughter of Archibald Calder Baynard, scholar, planter and member of the legislature, and Martha Sarah Chaplin. She was granddaughter of Thomas Baynard of English family, who settled at Port Royal, and married Sarah Calder of Edisto Island, S. C.

On the Calder side, Mrs. Willingham's ancestry goes back to medieval wars fought in Scotland for the hand of Muriella Calder, whose beauty was the pride of her clan in the time of the Black Douglas. Through the Baynards, descent is traced to a daring knight who came over to England with William the Norman, and was given an extensive grant of land on the Thames. Records show that it was he who built the Baynard Castle spoken of by Shakespeare on the site where the Tower of London now stands.

Cecelia's mother, Martha Sarah Chaplin, born November 5, 1803, Edisto Island, was devotedly religious. Her voice is said to have been remarkable for its sweetness, indicative of her gentleness of character. Cecelia inherited her father's brilliant mind. The famous "Miss Bonnie" principal of the Northern private school, spoke of her as the greatest pupil she ever taught.

Cecelia's girlhood was spent by the sea at Beaufort, S. C. In after years she often spoke to her children of the happiness of this period. In 1846 Cecelia married Colonel Thos. H. Willingham, Dr. Richard Fuller, noted Baptist clergyman performing the ceremony. Mr. Willingham was a graduate of Colgate College, a man of culture and of notable piety.

He owned extensive tracts of land in Georgia and South Carolina, one tract including a whole county. On his estate, Smyrna, near Old Allendale, South Carolina, he built for his wife a mansion, the dining room of which was especially made to seat one hundred guests. So competent were the seventeen house servants that when entertainments and dinings were given, not even Mrs. Willingham knew what the menu would be until the silver covers were lifted by the butler. Conversation was brilliant and repartee stimulating, but wine was never served.

The house, of Southern Colonial architecture, was approached through a park. On the estate was a lake and a church. Mrs. Willingham secured from London an expert gardener, "Daddy Morris," to keep the formal garden with its trimmed boxwood. He prided himself on sweeping his walks backward, so that no tracks could be seen, using a penknife for any sprigs of grass in the walks.

Mr. and Mrs. Willingham were active members of the Baptist Church, both sang in the choir, taught Bible classes and tithed, even to the giving of ten turkeys each year to the poor. Mr. Willingham was a deacon, and his father served as deacon for fifty years. Both gave largely to education and benevolence.

With such parents it was only natural that the children should be earnest Bible students and that their daughter Florence, wife of Dr. W. L. Pickard, eminent divine and Mercer President, should be the author of a religious novel, "Between Scarlet Thrones," used extensively for collateral Bible study.

Mrs. Willingham was marked by several outstanding characteristics. She was punctual and true in keeping her promise, able to endure acute pain without a word, immaculate in her personal appearance. She was an accomplished equestrienne, and even in advanced age was remarkably active, running up steps at the age of eight-six. She was often spoken of as "The wonderful woman."

At the outbreak of the Civil War, her husband, his five brothers, and her son, a lad in his teens, were among the first to offer themselves for service in the Confederacy. Some of them became officers. Mrs. Willingham herself knitted, made bandages and nursed the wounded soldiers. The service which she rendered those brave boys won for her the title, "Angel of the war."

Mr. and Mrs. Willingham refugeed after the war from Smyrna to the "Yancy Place," a plantation owned by Mr. Willingham near Albany, Ga. They afterwards lived in Albany until the death of Mr. Willingham, except for a brief residence in Macon and a period of two years spent in Atlanta. In the Spring of 1914 in Tifton, Ga., Mrs. Willingham received a fall in which she sustained a fractured hip, from which she died, April 11, 1914, in Atlanta, Ga. She sleeps beside her husband in Albany, Ga.

Mrs. Willingham was the mother of Mrs. H. H. Tift, whose sketch is recorded in Volume 1, for whom Bessie Tift College is named. Also of Florence Willingham Pickard (Volume II of this work, *Who's Who in America*. Vol. 12, author of "Between Scarlet Thrones," a religious novel used in colleges and seminaries throughout America.

Mrs. Willingham was the mother-in-law of William Lowndes Pickard, poet and noted Baptist divine, and former President of Mercer University (*Who's Who in America*, Knight's Library of Southern Literature). Tifton, Georgia, and Tift County are named for a son-in-law of Mrs. Willingham, the late Capt. Henry Harding Tift.

Her children are: sons, Thomas (deceased), Benjamin (deceased), John C. (deceased), Wilborn J., Baynard, Calder (deceased); daugh-

ters, Sallie (Mrs. E. H. Bacon, deceased), Maggie (Mrs. T. O. B. Wood), Julia (Mrs. W. W. Bacon, deceased), Telie (Mrs. C. J. Daniel, deceased), Bessie (Mrs. H. H. Tift), Florence (Mrs. W. L. Pickard), Mamie (deceased, age 4), Belle (Mrs. Willingham Lawrence, deceased), Pearl (Mrs. Irvine Myers).



MRS. JAMES AMMONS MOBLEY

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Mrs. James A. Mobley, formerly Martha Louise Gibbs, daughter of Dr. David Anderson Gibbs and Anna Eliza (Browning) Gibbs, was born in Social Circle, Ga., and is now living in the ancestral home on the spot where she was born. She traces her ancestry through the Gibbs line of Virginia to Revolutionary patriots, the family having come from England early in the eighteenth century.

Her paternal great great grandfather was among the earliest settlers of that grand old state. Her great grand parents were Herod and Lucy (Anderson) Gibbs, the former having served seven years in the patriot army under Col. Washington. After independence was proclaimed, he migrated to South Carolina, and settled in Pickens County, where he lived only a short time, later moving to Greene County, Georgia, where he owned a large plantation.

Dr. Gibbs, the father of Mrs. Mobley, was reared on the plantation of his parents, Thomas A. Gibbs and Martha (Maddox) Gibbs. When he finished his education in the country school, he entered Mercer University, which was then located at Penfield, Ga. After leaving Mercer, he went to Philadelphia, where he studied medicine at Jefferson College, later going to the University of New York, where he graduated in 1847. He served as Surgeon during the War between the States.

Mrs. Mobley's maternal ancestors were among the prominent Georgians of the families of Hammond, Means, and Browning. Her grandparents, Joshua Rankin Browning and Margaret (Means) Browning, owned a large plantation and many slaves. The Browning place is now in possession of Mrs. Mobley.

At the age of sixteen she graduated from the Southern Masonic Female College in Covington and spent her young ladyhood in her home town. In 1882 she married James Ammons Mobley, son of two of Walton's most prominent residents, James Lyle Mobley and Mary (Ammons) Mobley. They located in Social Circle, where they have since resided. Their large and happy family consists of six children: Miss Maude Mobley, Mrs. Nelle Mobley Wiley, Mrs. Myrtle Mobley Combs, Dr. Walter Eugene Mobley, of Macon, Mr. Robert Browning Mobley, of Columbia, S. C., Mr. Ralph Dunlap Mobley, of Social Circle. There are four grandchildren: James F. Wiley, Jr., Martha Gibbs Wiley, J. Walker Combs, Jr., and James Mobley Combs. The Mobley home is a place where the family gatherings are like those of ante bellum days, both relatives and friends being received with true southern hospitality.

Mrs. Mobley has been a wonderful mother and home maker, giving most of her time and attention to her loved ones. However, she is a zealous member of the Baptist church. Her other interest is in the James M. Gresham Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, of which she and her daughters are charter members, and the John Clark Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution.



MRS. WILLIAM ASHBY LAND

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In the ancestral lines of Mrs. William Ashby Land, of Blackstone, Va., are blended the strains of the English Cavalier and the French Huguenot—two types which have contributed more perhaps than any other to the making of a great nation. Willie Budd, now Mrs. Land, was the daughter of Colonel Henry Heagland Budd and Rosa Virginia Bondurant of Farmville, Va.

On the maternal side she is of royal ancestry, and among her ancestors were the Bondurants and Agees, leading French Huguenots. On the paternal side she comes of noble English lineage. Among her early American ancestors were the Watsons and Allens, both prominent in the early days of Virginia and since.

James Bondurant was in the legislature in early Colonial days from Buckingham County, Virginia, and James Allen from Prince Edward County. James and Charles Allen were among the original trustees and incorporators of Hampton Sidney College. Some members of this family have served as officers and privates in every war in which this country has been engaged. Several were members of the Virginia Legislature, another was governor of Louisiana and a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army.

Willie Budd married William Ashby Land, who also comes both of English and French Huguenot ancestry. He is a descendant of Reverend Robert Hunt, the first Episcopal clergyman to come to Virginia. Mr. Land is a civil engineer and was supervisor of the Federal census from his congressional district, was for four years a member of the Virginia legislature, was mayor of Blackstone, and is now Judge of Juvenile and Domestic Relations of Nottingham County.

Public spirited and highly intelligent, of honorable descent and of patriotic sentiment, Mrs. Land is active in the work of the leading patriotic organizations. She is a member of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, a member of the Huguenot Society of Charleston, S. C., State President of the Daughters of 1812, and a member of the organization of State Presidents of the Daughters of 1812.

She belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, having been a state officer of the U. D. C. She was one of the representatives of the organization in the historical pageant held in Richmond in 1923. She organized the U. D. C. of Blackstone and was its president for several years.

Mrs. Land also takes an active interest in social organizations of various kinds, having organized the Order of the Eastern Star in Blackstone, and also served as president of several social and card clubs. During the World War she was active in War Work, being chairman for her county in some important activities involved in the prosecution of the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Land have two children, both boys; Capt. Ashby Budd Land, of the Virginia National Guards, and Lieut. Henry Carter Land, of the Reserve Engineers, U. S. A.



MRS. LESLIE WARNER

MRS. LESLIE WARNER

Intellectual gifts of the highest type, social charm which made her an admired figure in the most brilliant circles, clear sighted comprehension of events connected with the march of human progress, devoted piety and warm solicitude for the welfare of the less fortunate of the race, were all beautifully and harmoniously blended in the character of Mrs. Leslie Warner, of Nashville, Tenn. Indeed, she filled for years a place in the most cultured circles of Tennessee's capital city such as could only have been filled by one of royal endowments.

Katherine Burch Warner was born in Chattanooga, Tenn., daughter of John C. Burch and Lucia Newell Burch. Her ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides included family lines which were honorably represented in each generation of American history. Her father was a colonel in the Confederate Army, and a staff officer of that redoubtable cavalry leader, Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest. He was the Editor and publisher of the old "Union and American", afterwards "The Nashville American", was state comptroller of Tennessee, and secretary of the United States Senate.

After passing through the successive preparatory stages in her education Katherine Burch entered Vassar College. At this famous seat of learning a mind brilliantly gifted by nature was broadened, disciplined and cultivated by contact with the treasures of literature, science and art. Her course at Vassar was followed by a tour of the old world, after which she entered upon a social career in which her beauty, her wit and her varied accomplishments gave her a prestige and popularity enjoyed by few.

In 1880, while residing in Washington City during her father's service as secretary of the Senate, she was married to Leslie Warner. Her husband was a son of James C. Warner, a Southern industrial leader, and was himself a commanding figure in the business world, and a pioneer in the iron industry in the South. Their married life was spent in Nashville.

Their beautiful home on Eight Avenue was the scene of many delightful social events. Here from time to time many brilliant men and women were entertained. Joseph Jefferson, the celebrated actor, was their guest whenever he visited Nashville. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Warner, John Burch, Leslie, Jr., and Marie, all of whom died in early childhood. A sculptured marble group brought from Italy, and placed in Mt. Olivet cemetery, portraying these children as entering into the presence of the Savior, was a beautifully

artistic expression of the parents' devotion and of their deep religious faith.

The home life of Mrs. Warner was one of rare charm. On account of ill health Mr. Warner was impelled to retire from business, and together they made a number of tours of Europe, bringing home many treasures of art in sculpture, painting and tapestry, which aided in forming that setting of culture and artistic beauty which was felt by every one who crossed their threshold.

Mrs. Warner's interest in public affairs was deep and constant and based on a thorough study of state and national questions. She was president, first of the Nashville Equal Suffrage League and later of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, Inc. She was a public speaker of marked ability and as chairman of the Ratification Committee appointed by Governor Roberts she was largely instrumental in leading Tennessee to ratify the nineteenth amendment.

She was a member of the leading literary clubs of Nashville, Craddock Circle, the Review Club, the Browning Club, the Centennial Club and a number of others, and was vice-president of the Tennessee Federation of Womans' Clubs. She was a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in 1923 was appointed by the National President of the order as vice-chairman of the Committee on International Relationships, of which Mrs. Robert Lansing was chairman.

When the World War brought its challenge to the patriotism of American men and women, Mrs. Warner responded with that intensity of devotion and readiness of resource which was a lifelong characteristic. She was first vice-president of the Tennessee Woman's Council of National Defense, and served for a time on the National Board of the Fatherless Children of France Society.

Deep spirituality and an abiding faith in the eternal verities underlying the universe constituted a large element in her richly endowed personality. She was an Episcopalian and was for years a member of Christ Church. The beautiful stained glass windows in this church, and other similar gifts from her testify eloquently and appropriately to her unfailing devotion to its work. She was the founder and for many years the president of the Kensington Circle, an organization of Christ Church.

Mrs. Warner died on Sunday, Oct. 21, 1923, her devoted husband having passed away some years previously. Editorial tributes from the leading newspapers of Nashville bore witness to her elevated character, her varied and extraordinary gifts, and her far-reaching

influence, and united in declaring that a void was left in the civic life of Tennessee by her passing.

She was survived by four brothers, Messrs. John C. and Charles N. Burch of Memphis, Mr. Robert L. Burch of Chicago, and Dr. Lucius Burch of Nashville. Her only sister, Mrs. Charles Schiff of London, England, had died a year or two before.



MRS. EDWARD EARLE SCHAAF

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Mrs. Ida Mary Cox Schaaf, gifted author, historian, and genealogist, was born March 14, 1869, in a little village in St. Francis County, Missouri, known as "French Village," its earlier name being Petite Canada. She was the fifth child of Dr. Joshua Barton Cox and Catherine Emily Brown, his wife.

Mrs. Schaaf is of English, French and German ancestry, and is in particular a daughter of the Spanish regime west of the Mississippi. Her great great, grandfather Francois Valle, was the first commandant under Spanish rule at St. Genevieve, and his son, Francois, Jr., was the last.

Her grandfather, Caleb Cox, and his brother Moses were the first trustees of the town of Federicktown, Mo., and her grandfather, Robert Traver Brown, was the incorporator of the town of Perryville, Mo. Both of these grandfathers served in the War of 1812, as did her great grandfather, Henry Andrew von Heins.

During the War between the States, Dr. Cox, her father, was excused from military duty because of the need of his services as a physician, but two of his brothers, George and Henry, enlisted in the southern army.

Ida Mary Cox, after studying under a governess, was sent to the convent school at St. Genevieve, Mo., and then to the Central High School, St. Louis. Nov. 7, 1893, she married Edward Schaaf and came to live at St. Mary's, Missouri, a village situated directly opposite the historic island of Kaskaskia. In the midst of these historic spots she became a diligent student of early Missouri history.

Having among her papers the commission issued by Governor Claiborne of Louisiana to her grandfather, Caleb Cox, making him a lieutenant in the war of 1812, she was led to give special attention to the records of that war. She has written many historical articles of decided value and interest. One of her tasks was that of copying and translating into English seven books of records of early Missouri history, preserved in French in the Catholic Church of St. Genevieve. This work was done for the Missouri Historical Society, and much of it was published in the National Genealogical Quarterly.

Mrs. Schaaf is a member of the United States Daughters of 1812, Daughters of the American Revolution, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Colonial Dames of America, Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, Order of Armorial Ancestry, National Genealogical Association, Missouri Folk Lore Society, American Folk Lore Society, American Catholic Historical Society, St. Louis Catholic Historical Society, Missouri Historical Society, Missouri State Historical Society, Mississippi Valley Historical Society, St. Louis Shakespeare Society, National Security League, several religious organizations, and is first National Vice President, National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists.

During the World War she was County Chairman of Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps and Food Conservation. As a leader among the women of Missouri, she wields an influence which is felt throughout the state and far beyond.

INTRODUCTION FROM VOLUME I

(This introduction was written for my first volume by Dr. Lucian Lamar Knight, Georgia's brilliant historian. As this edition is exhausted, I am republishing it for the benefit of those in this and future volumes who have not had the privilege of reading it.)

It was a former Senator from New York, the eloquent Chauncey Depew, who said on one occasion that, during the great sectional conflict in America, there was produced at the North no counterpart to the Confederate woman. Coming from one who was not of the South and who spoke from an exalted seat of authority, this tribute is generous. It proclaims a warm heart and a liberal mind. But never was a compliment more fitly bestowed. As a sober statement of fact, it is true to historic truth; it is absolutely just; it invites the most searching analysis.

The South was the area of invasion. Perhaps nine-tenths of the battlefields of the war were embraced within the Confederate boundaries. In an area of country exposed to the constant fire of a devastating host, it was the lot of the Southern woman, in a peculiar sense to endure the bitter agony of the Garden—those of her loved ones strong enough to protect her at the front; only a retinue of faithful slaves to guard the mansion, with its inmates. But her lone Gethsemane lasted for more than a single night. It endured through four long years, of peril, of sacrifice and of suffering—till the Calvary of the Southern Cross was reached at Appomattox. Nay, longer it continued, on down through the terror-haunted days of the Reconstruction; and to do that period justice is needed the poet of Pandemonium and the painter of "The Last Judgment."

But lineage, tradition, training—all these served to equip her for the ordeal. She was a rare type, this gentle product of our Southland—let us call her the magnolia grandiflora of a race of Cavaliers. She inherited beauty—not alone of the kind which attaches to person, though in superlative degree she possessed that—but beauty of mind, beauty of soul, beauty of character. These combined to lift her attractions to a higher power and to give her the exquisite charm of loveliness. Hers were the Spartan traits of an Old South—endurance, courage, fortitude, superiority of mind—traits which compelled respect

even from strangers, which inspired reverence in her children and loyalty in her slaves, and which secured for her the good will of her neighbors. But she also possessed the strength which is born of prayer, the tranquil calm which comes from faith and the serene smile whose divine source is love. Whether in a pillared mansion or in a lowly cot, whether at home or abroad, whether in dispensing hospitality to her equals or in bestowing favors upon her dependents, she was always a queen; and whatever she said or did, bore the baronial hall-mark of the old manor and told of the gentle molds of ancestry from which she sprang.

It was said of Hotspur that "by his light did all the chivalry of England move to do brave deeds"; but the animating spirit of the South—from Sumter to Appomattox—was the Confederate woman. She seemed to embody the principles for which he fought—to furnish the golden casket in which his gems were enshrined. With sublime self-abnegation, mothers sacrificed their sons, maidens their sweet-hearts, sisters their brothers, wives their husbands, upon the altar of Constitutional Freedom. If knights were never braver, it was because vestals at the shrine were never purer—never more unwearied in keeping alive the temple fires. It was to defend them that the southern soldier fought. It was to protect his loved ones and to keep his hearth-stone inviolate, that he went to war; and in safe-guarding his holiest treasure from harm, no Israelite under Joshua ever fought more bravely for the Ark of the Covenant.

Well she deserved such homage. Her soul was in the cause to which she gave her dearest earthly belongings. She was the last of all to surrender; and even when defeat was lettered upon our flag—when its tattered folds were drooping and its ragged followers were few in number and feeble from exhaustion—she held out still, and even pledged her trinkets and her jewels that failure might not come until the resources of devotion were exhausted.

The soul of the Southern woman! It blazed on the firing line of battle. It paced the sentinel round of the camp. It hovered over the sleeping bivouacs in which the wearied soldiers dreamed of home. It inspired Lee to write that glorious order at Chambersburg—a model for his enemies—in which he forbade a single act of vandalism by

his men while in the country of the foe. It hallowed and preserved every letter from the front. It treasured ten thousand locks of hair—ten thousand faded photographs; at ten thousand gateways it kept tryst at twilight, and in ten thousand windows it kept unwearied watch till dawn. It busied itself in making garments for the soldier at the front. It bent over the wounded and the dying, on the battlefield and in the hospital. Hourly, in a never ending prayer to God, through the day and through the night, it winged its flight to heaven, to find composure in a peace beyond the stars. It gathered up the hollowed remnants of the heroic slain, lifted slabs above the lowly mounds, inspired the beautiful custom of Memorial Day, and lovingly, through the years, has kept the hillocks green. It was the soldier's golden spur of knighthood; his reward in victory, his solace in defeat; while even in surrender it buoyed him up with hope, till he saw in prophecy a New South arise and on the horizon in Virginia he caught—

“The maiden splendor of the morning star.”

Our war-queen of the Sixties! God make us worthy of her gentle memory—emulative of her sweet loyalty—and true to her heroic traditions. We cannot raise for her too many monuments. Let us build them all over the land—from the Patapsco to the Rio Grande; and long may they tower and whiten in the Southern sun!

But better than inanimate marble or “Praise encumbered stone” is a living monument. Such is the tribute which, in this rare work, is herewith presented to the public by its gifted author. It is a fit monument to the Confederate women, because it enshrines her soul. It is spiced with the aroma of her brave deeds. It tells of her beautiful devotion to the South, in days of trial, of her patient suffering, of her sublime unselfishness. This volume is a rich storehouse of memories—a portrait gallery, in which the reader at will may wander, perchance to make new friends, but recognizing upon the walls many familiar faces. These are Dixie's own daughters, all of them cast in the gentle molds of our beautiful Southland, and all of them true to its best ideals and inspirations.

Only one in spirit akin to these, one of the elect number, could hazard such an undertaking. But Mrs. Collier is of the South. Its gentlest aristocracy is in her veins; and she brings to her sacred task a heart full of tenderness, filled with all its memories and

dowered by all its muses. It has long been her dream to produce something truly worth while for the South and the publication of this book is a worthy ambition realized and a splendid dream fulfilled. The author is to be congratulated, first upon the magnificent vision in which such work had its genesis; and in the second place on the artistic manner in which she has performed her work and brought a task so colossal to completion. It is not only a finished product but a flower of genius.

Mrs. Collier's family is distinctively Georgian. Its antecedents reach back to the days of the Revolution and into colonial times. She inherits these traditions which enable her, with fidelity to truth, to portray a great past, and to be, in the best sense of the word, an interpreter of her section. There is not a phase of southern life or character with which she is not familiar; and scarcely a page of Southern history whose contents she cannot repeat. Her childhood's home was among the peaks of the Blue Ridge, in the beautiful and historic town of Dalton, with its burning memories of Sherman's march. Later, she removed to Washington, Ga., the ancestral home of her family for many generations. Her maiden name was Margaret Wootten, and she was the youngest daughter of Dr. John Fletcher Wootten, a man of unusual brilliancy of intellect, who served four years as surgeon in the Confederate Army, and distinguished himself for skill, fidelity and devotion in serving a Cause which, to him, was never lost. He was surgeon in the 3rd Georgia regiment of cavalry, a regiment captured at New Haven, just before the battle of Perryville. The maiden name of Mrs. Collier's mother was Margaret Marion Hendrix. The author was married on December 9, 1897, to Rev. Bryan Wells Collier, whose family is likewise an old and distinguished one in Georgia. Their two sons are Eryan Wootten Collier, age twenty, who when a lad of only sixteen, held three medals for history and oratory, and Thomas Wootten Collier, age seventeen, who will follow the profession of his two grandfathers, both of whom were surgeons in the Confederate Army, and ornaments to a great and noble profession.

The Confederate woman. Imagination cannot dwell too tenderly upon a theme so inspiring. Reverence cannot linger too fondly at so

pure an altar. The historian's pen, which tells us of a Rome and of a Sparta—aye, the pen of inspiration, which tells of an Israel—has not portrayed her superior, if indeed her equal; nor may we expect to find it in all the hidden future. It took the civilization of an Old South to produce her—a civilization whose exquisite but fallen fabric now belongs to the dust of dreams. But we have not lost the blood royal of the ancient line; and in the veins of an infant Southland still ripples the heroic strain. The Confederate woman in her silent influence, in her eternal vigil, still abides. Her gentle spirit is the priceless heritage of her daughters. The old queen passes, but the new queen lives; and radiant, like the morning, on her brow, is Dixie's diadem.

LUCIAN LAMAR KNIGHT.

Spottswood Hall, June 3, 1920.



MRS. E. M. HARLAN

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MINNIE ELOISE CAPERS HARLAN

(Mrs. B. M.)

I was born September 15th, 1859, in Auburn, Alabama, where war-clouds were gathering for the storm of secession that broke over the South in the Sixties.

My ancestors on my father's side descended from the Huguenots. After "the Edict of Nantes" they left Flanders for Wales and from thence came to America, 1679, and settled on the coast of South Carolina.

My father, Colonel Henry D. Capers, was the 3rd son of Rev. William Capers, one of the first bishops of the M. E. Church South, founder of missions among the plantation slaves and Creek Indians and of one in China. He was the first American delegate to the British Methodist Conference, 1826. To the manor born, he was withal, a gentle minister of God and brother to all men.

My mother, Mary Elizabeth, was the eldest daughter of Rev. Alexander Means, D.D., L.L.D., thrice President of colleges, including Emory of Oxford, Georgia. He was a poet sublime. His "Ode to Stone Mountain", is a gem in its crown of eulogies. He was a great chemist, inventing electric lights ere Edison's time.

My Capers ancestors were soldiers, as our coat-of-arms and crest disclose. My great-grandfather, Major William Capers, fought under Marion in the Revolutionary war, and was distinguished for bravery. He was in Savannah's siege, 1779, and saw Pulaski fall. Thirty-seven of our Capers sons fought under the red-crossed banner of Dixie; fourteen lost their lives and fourteen were officers of rank including two generals, my uncles.

My father was in Jefferson Davis' cabinet, and when I was a tiny child the Confederate President took me in his arms and kissed me. That kiss had its influence. In later years I was made president of Gordon County Chapter, U. D. C. I held that office for ten years.

Changes incident to war brought us back to Oxford, Georgia, where we had a beautiful home near "Orna-Villa", the colonial residence of my mother's parents.

My childhood and girlhood were spent amid these classic shades. I began to teach in my fifteenth year and for seven years I gave myself to this great calling, stewarding my ten talents—progenital legacies—in its interests and that of the communities where I found homes and hearts.

In the missionary work of our church and along many civic lines, I have done what I should, giving my music, pencil and pen, always in glad service. In 1881 I was happily married to Bedford McKinney Harlan, a worthy scion of Quaker genealogy. We have reared five lovely daughters, three of whom have families of their own; Marie Eloise,—Mrs. C. E. David and Idawee Sarah,—Mrs. Z. T. Jackson of Calhoun; Susan Capers,—Mrs. P. B. Trammell, Jr., of Dalton; Mignon Alleen and Ella Clare still bless and comfort our home—"The Bird's Nest".

When my day is done, may I be able to give back to the Giver of gifts an untarnished double of all I possess.



MRS. GEORGE CRAGGS WINTERSON

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Mrs. G. C. Winterson, nee Jennie Austin Day, was born at Ellicott City, Howard County, Maryland. Her father, Thomas McK. Day, many years clerk of the Court of Howard County, married Amanda C. Owings, daughter of Dr. John Hood Owings and Amanda C. Boyle, daughter of Capt. Thomas Boyle, one of the distinguished and successful commanders during the war of 1812. He commanded the Maryland Privateer Comet, from 1812 to 1814, securing twenty-seven prizes. In 1814 he commanded the Privateer Chasseur, whose model stands in the City Hall in Baltimore.

Jennie A. Day married Dr. G. Craggs Winterson in 1902. They have one son, George McPherson Winterson, born 1905.

On both sides Mrs. Winterson came of distinguished Revolutionary and Colonial ancestry. Both parents were truly Southerners. Her earliest American ancestor on her mother's side coming from England was Thomas Owings, in the Colony of Virginia, 1621. Richard, son of Thomas, came to Maryland, was given land grants at Annapolis, 1654. He settled in Baltimore County, hence the town of Owings Mills. Samuel Owings, his son, was one of the commissioners appointed under the act of assembly of 1742 to select and purchase a site for St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church. He was vestryman and registrar of the parish. He was also one of His Majesty's Justices.

Four sons of Samuel Owings served in the American Revolution, Capt. Beale Owings, Col. Samuel Owings, Capt. Christian Owings, and Capt. Thomas Owings, who married Ruth Lawrence, daughter of Lieutenant Levine Lawrence, and descended from Sir Thomas Lawrence, who succeeded Gov. Copley in 1694 as Governor of Maryland.

Mrs. Winterson has been State President of the U. S. Daughters of 1812 for three years, serving her second term. She is a member of the Founders and Patriots of America, and Daughters of the American Colonists. On her father's side there are numerous Colonial ancestors, among them John Day in the French and Indian War, 1757. John Day was one of the signers in establishing the Washington College at Chestertown, Md., 1783. He served as Captain, 1776.

Mrs. Winterson came to Nebraska in 1908 with her husband Dr. George C. Winterson, who is a son of Dr. C. R. Winterson of Elkridge, Md. and Sarah S. E. Craggs, descendant of Wm. Levering, first founder of Roxborough, now the City of Philadelphia, and founder of the first public school of Roxborough. Dr. and Mrs. Winterson have made many friends in the West, both in a professional and social way.



MRS. GODFREY M. HARMON

MRS. GODFREY M. HARMON

Amanda C. Owings was born at Roxberry Mills, Md., July 25, 1851. She was the daughter of Dr. John Hood Owings and Amanda C. Boyle. Dr. Owings was a man of learning and influence, being both a scholarly physician and a Presbyterian minister. Mrs. Owings was the daughter of Capt. Thomas Boyle, famous in the War of 1812, the great struggle for "free trade and seamen's rights" in which so many gallant Americans won deathless fame.

Going back on the paternal side of the ancestral line, we find that the Owings family settled in Virginia in 1621, and some thirty years later went to Maryland, receiving grants of land in 1654. The family settled in Baltimore County and the name is perpetuated in the town of Owings Mills, which they founded.

Richard Owings, the first settler, married Racheal Beale, daughter of Thomas Beale, a man of mark in the early days of Maryland, being a member of the Council of the Assembly under Thomas Nicholson, the first governor of Maryland, in 1649. Samuel Owings, son of Richard, was one of the Assembly in 1742, and was appointed by their Majesties, King William and Mary, to purchase a site for St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church.

Amanda C. Owings married, first, Thomas McK. Day of Maryland, in 1872. They had seven children, of whom five survive; Mrs. Robert Warren, Mrs. Emmet Glascock, John Hood Owings Day, all of Baltimore; Mrs. W. L. Tabscott, of West Virginia, and Mrs. G. C. Winter-son, of Omaha, Neb., whose interesting sketch follows this.

After the death of her first husband in 1905, she married Godfrey M. Harmon, of Lexington, S. C., one of the gallant veterans of the Civil War, who served in the Confederate Army throughout the war. Mr. Harmon is still living at the age of 79. He has been editor and Publisher of the Lexington Dispatch for fifty years.

Mrs. Harmon is a worthy daughter of the South, and true to the memory and the traditions of the long line of Revolutionary and Colonial ancestors from whom she is descended. She is devoted to the work of her church, having been from her earliest recollection imbued with the principles of religion, and in a tranquil and honored old age, she finds happiness in the loftiest interests and pursuits of which our humanity is capable, ever revealing herself as a true representative of the noblest in womanhood.



MRS. ELMER R. KIRK

MRS. ELMER R. KIRK

Emma Foote Kirk of Atlanta, Ga., is descended from a long line of illustrious Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors, many of them having been among the first settlers of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York. On the paternal side we find the Footes, Ortons, Bicknells and Beckers, while on the maternal side are the Greens, Parkers, Rices and Stones. Elijah Bicknell, her great grandfather, was a pioneer in education, having taught one of the first English schools among the Dutch of Schoharie, N. Y.

Through one of her Colonial ancestors, Deacon Edmund Rice, she traces her ancestry direct to Alfred the Great and Cedric, the first king of the Saxons. By marriage this line of descent connects her with all the crowned heads of Europe.

Emma Foote was born in Lafayette, Medina County, Ohio, the only daughter of George W. Foote and his wife, Ruth Amy Green. At an early age her parents moved to Cleveland, and in the schools of this city she was educated, graduating from the Central High School third in a class of one hundred and eight.

Oct. 31, 1888, she was married to Elmer R. Kirk, of Port Clinton, Ohio, a descendant of the Kirks who came to America with William Penn and were extensive landholders in the early days of Pennsylvania. Although Quakers, several of them were soldiers and officers in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Kirk's mother, Eunice Rymare, was descended from the celebrated Williamson family of Pennsylvania.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Kirk removed to Atlanta, and have been valuable citizens of their adopted state, entering heartily into all its interests and activities. Mrs. Kirk is a member of the First Methodist Church and deeply interested in all the work of the church. Her chief joy and interest is in her home. She has two lovely daughters, Hazel and Dorothy. Both are graduates of Washington Seminary, Atlanta, and in 1923 Dorothy graduated from Salem College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. She is now president of the Atlanta Branch of the Alumni Association. Both are active members of the D. A. R. and the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America.

Mrs. Kirk is intensely patriotic and devotes a large part of her time and thought to her patriotic societies. She is a Colonial Dame, member of the Order of the Crown of America, member of the Daughters of the American Colonists, and a charter member and Historian of the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America. She is

also eligible for the Daughters of the Barons of Runnymede, Americans of Armorial Ancestry, Daughters of Holland Dames and several others.

But the first place in her affections has been held by the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a life member of the D. A. R., and after holding the office of Recording Secretary and Registrar, was Regent for two years—1921, 1922. She was a member of the State Executive Board and was on National committees.

Her father served three years in the 42nd O. V. I. during the War between the States. Her only brother, Rev. Chauncey L. Foote, a Baptist minister, is a veteran of the Spanish American War, and for some time was stationed at Manila during the Philippine War.

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Delivered by Mrs. Bryan Wells Collier at the twenty-third annual session of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, held at Richmond, Va., June 19-22, 1922. Mrs. Collier was introduced by Governor Trinkle of Virginia.

Your Excellency, Governor of Virginia, Madame President General, Honorable Commander of Confederate Veterans, Madame President General, United Daughters of the Confederacy:

It is a joy to respond on behalf of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association to the welcome of the city of Richmond and the State of Virginia. It is with feelings akin to reverence that we come within the borders of the Old Dominion.

I come to you from the State which gave the first impulse to the organization of the Southern Memorial Association and the institution of Memorial Day. It was in Columbus, Ga., in 1866, that the first Memorial Association was formed. It was the secretary of that Association who on March 12 of that year sent out a circular letter addressed to the press and ladies of the South, urging that the 26th of April be kept sacred as Memorial Day in honor of the Confederate dead. They presented this appeal in these words of stirring patriotism, worthy of being recalled today and all the days by those who revere southern ideals and honor southern valor.

"We cannot raise monumental shafts and inscribe thereon their many deeds of heroism, but we can keep alive the memory of the debt we owe them by dedicating at least one day in each year to embellishing their humble graves with flowers. We'll crown the honored resting places of the immortal Jackson in Virginia, Johnson at Shiloh, Cleburne in Tennessee, and the host of gallant privates who adorned our ranks. Let the soldiers' graves for that day at least be the Southern Mecca, to whose shrine her sorrowing women, like pilgrims, may annually bring their grateful hearts and floral offerings."

It was a former senator from New York, the eloquent Chauncey Depew, who said on one occasion that during the great sectional conflict there was produced at the North no counterpart to the Confederate woman. Happy am I to speak for these, both the living and the dead, both for those who have come in company with the fast thinning remnant of the heroes of the Gray to celebrate the thrilling days of the Sixties, and for those who from their homes throughout the Southland watch with eager interest what is being said and done in this beautiful city by the James.

We come, not alone to mingle in the throng of those who delight to honor the brave soldiers who wore the Gray, not alone to add our voices to the volume of praise which a grateful people accord to their memory, not alone to hear again the stirring strains of "Dixie" and to gaze once more on the tattered folds of that old banner that we love. We come to refresh our own spirits in the atmosphere of this sacred hour; we come to feel the thrill of contact with your noble history and your ennobling ideals as a state and a people; we come to learn the lessons of history which you have to teach us as we view your memorials of Washington, Lafayette, Lee, Davis and the other immortals who have made our history glorious, and we come to enjoy that gracious hospitality which Virginia is so beautifully according us.



MRS. LEWIS GRIFFIN LARUS

MRS. LEWIS GRIFFIN LARUS

Mrs. Lewis Griffin Larus, nee Anne Gavin Traylor, was born in Richmond, Va., daughter of the late Robert Lee Traylor and his wife, Anne Gavin, of Memphis, Tenn.

On the paternal side Mrs. Larus is descended from many prominent Virginia lines, including the Adams, Acree, Bailey, Fowler, Tucker and Archer families. Her grandfather, Albert Washington Traylor, served in the War between the States, as a private in Company E, 21st Virginia Regiment, Terry's Brigade, Gordon's Division, Army of Northern Virginia. He was captured March 25, 1865, in an attack on Fort Steadman, was paroled and discharged, June 21, 1865.

In the Indian wars under Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, in the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, ancestors of Mrs. Larus have made honorable records. William Traylor, a son of the first to bear the name in America, patented a tract of about 3000 acres in Henrico County, Virginia, on the site of the present city of Petersburg.

His name and that of his father-in-law, George Archer, an extensive land owner and slave holder, can be found in the only existing rent roll list of the year 1704-5. George Archer was the brother and heir of Gabriel Archer, member of the first council of the colony of Jamestown and first secretary of the colonial government of Virginia.

Robert Lee Traylor, the father of Anne Gavin Traylor, was a leader in the business world in Richmond, a man of taste and extensive literary attainments, and an ardent book collector. He had the largest collection of books illustrating the literature and history of Virginia to be found in private hands anywhere, and he was the author of a monograph: "Some Notes on The First Recorded Visit of the White Man to the Site of the Present City of Richmond."

Anne Gavin Traylor was educated in the public schools and the high schools of Richmond, studying later under private tutors in Memphis, Tenn., and in the Bristol School, Washington, D. C., followed by two years of intensive study in France under the Marquise de San Carlos de Pedrosa.

She married Lewis Griffin Larus, a prominent business man of Richmond, a cultured gentleman of French descent, whose ancestry may be traced back to several of the crowned heads of Europe. They have three children, twins, age seven, Lewis Griffin Larus, Jr., and Cornelia Anne Larus, and a son, Robert Lee Traylor Larus, age two. They live at their country home, "Stony Point," in Chesterfield County, ten miles from Richmond.

Mrs. Larus is a life member of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, a member of the Virginia Historical Society, and a member of the Richmond Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She is also a member of the Woman's Club, the King's Daughters, the Country Club of Virginia, the Edgar Allen Poe Shrine, and is much interested in the work of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation. She has served as a member of the local Council of the Girl Scouts of America.



MRS. JAMES SPRUNT

LUOLA MURCHISON SPRUNT

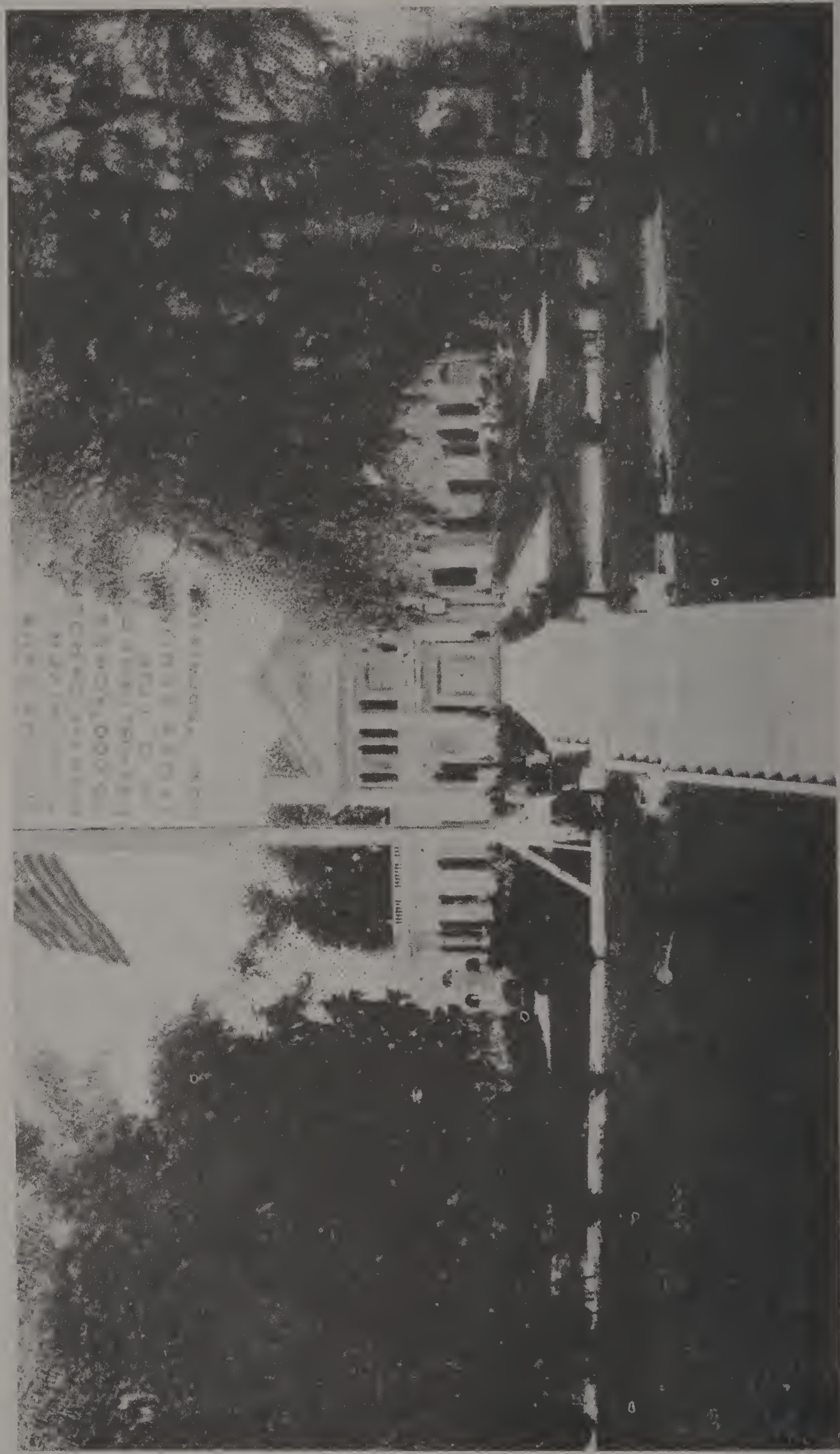
Luola Murchison Sprunt was born near Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 21, 1858, and died in Wilmington Feb. 17, 1916.

She was distinguished by a dignified queenly presence, a mind richly endowed with exquisite taste and surpassing ability. She illustrated with unaffected modesty the virtues and graces of a noble Christian character, by an unceasing and untiring devotion to the things that are true and honorable and just and lovely and of good report.

Whatever she did for the rescue of human souls drifting away from God, for the conversion of the heathen in far-away lands, for the help of our missionaries, for the care and education of the factory children, for the relief of helpless humanity in hospitals at home and abroad, for the comfort of the bereaved and afflicted, for the lonely stranger in a strange land, in the building of churches and schools and hospitals and habitations for the poor, in the skilful embellishment of her beautiful home, in her exquisite handiwork, in the promotion of patriotic and social endeavor for the betterment of the people of her community, in her loving loyalty to her family and friends, in her winning endearment for children, in her uncomplaining endurance of suffering, in all things that were worth while, she did with her whole heart and mind and strength, with never a mis-spent moment, with an eye single to the glory of God.

The seven years she was President of the North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames stand out prominently in the history of the society. Her marked executive ability greatly broadened the scope of its work and strengthened its place in the National Society.

At the national councils of the Colonial Dames of America, held in Washington, D. C. in 1908, 1910 and 1912, Mrs. Sprunt made an enviable reputation. She served on two of the most important committees,—the Committee on the "Jamestown Memorial" and the Committee on "Historic Research". Her exhaustive and valuable report on "Unmarked Historic Sites in North Carolina," elicited much praise, as did her report as chairman of the "Necrology Committee."



ORTON, THE HOME OF MRS. JAMES SPRUNT

MRS. MARY ANCRUM SHANNON

The subject of this sketch was born in Camden, S. C., January 3, 1840, eldest child of William Ancrum and Charlotte Douglas, his wife.

The Ancrums were among the earliest landowners in and below the historic town. Through her father she descended also from Porchers, Brisbanes and Stuarts, prominent low-country families.

The Douglas connection was one of the most widespread and influential in the county.

Her maternal grandmother was a daughter of Dr. James Martin, a surgeon in the Revolution. Her father was an alumnus of Princeton.

She graduated with honors at old Barhamville Academy in 1855. In 1860, she married Dr. Charles J. Shannon, of Camden, later a surgeon in the Confederate service. Four children were born of this union, Ellen Deas (later Mrs. William DeSaussure Boykin), Charles J., Leila Marthas, and Charlotte Douglas.

Dr. Shannon died in 1870, leaving his young widow in straightened circumstances as a result of the recent war. With admirable courage, she turned her great native ability and well trained mind to useful account and established a private school for girls, which was well patronized. Later she was put in charge of the female department of the new public school system, and in 1887 became the lady principal of the High School. In 1906, she retired from active school life.

Thus for more than 30 years Mrs. Shannon was identified with educational work in the community.

A born teacher, thorough in method and requirement, an exemplar of the lofty principles she inculcated, a fine representative of the best in the womanhood of the old South, kind and sympathetic, gracious and charming in manner, sane and penetrating in judgment, wise in counsel, delightful in conversation and companionship, broad in patriotism, sincere in friendship, firm in faith—who can measure the influence of such a life and character upon the impressionable mind and heart of youth? Seed planted in such soil perpetuate themselves and flower perennially.

Mrs. Shannon enjoyed the rare privilege of living to see the fruits of her labor. The last fourteen years of her life were spent in retirement and affluence, but she never lost touch with the world about her, and she had daily manifestations of the love and veneration of the community which she had so long and effectively served. The only public office that she held was as first president of the Hobkirk Hill chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the eighty-first year of her age, on Nov. 20, 1920, in undiminished vigor of mind, she passed away at her home in Camden, a remarkable woman, of whom it is not trite to say that she was "Nobly planned to warn, to comfort and command."



MRS. BENJAMIN CHRISTOPHER HARRIS

MRS. BENJAMIN CHRISTOPHER HARRIS

Mrs. Pearl Goudeloch Harris, of Atlanta, Georgia, is the only child of Alfred Finch Goudeloch, a Confederate soldier, and Sarah Frances Mayes Goudeloch. Her maternal grandfather was Captain John M. Mayes, a captain in the Confederate army.

Mrs. Harris is a direct descendant of John Adam Goudeloch, who came to America in 1700, landing at Jamestown, Virginia, made famous by John Smith and his companions. The name Goudeloch is Scotch for Golden Lake, and she is of both Scotch and English descent. Eleven of her ancestral lines go back to Revolutionary times through the families Goudeloch, Bullock, Waters, Mayes, Whelchel, Fleming, Yancey, Stockton, Nuckolls, Elliott, and Morgan. One of her ancestors on the maternal side, Francis B. Whelchel, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army.

Mrs. Harris is a great neice of Judge Davis Goudeloch, a supreme court judge of South Carolina. Her great-great aunt, Miss Sarah Goudeloch, was a cousin of Colonel William Washington, of Revolutionary fame, and at a ball given in Charleston, S. C., she led the grand march with Colonel Washington. Her great grandmother was before her marriage Miss Agatha Bullock, a first cousin of Archibald Bullock, the first president of the Continental Congress.

Pearl Goudeloch was educated at Brenau College, Gainesville, Georgia, and Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia. In 1913 she married B. C. Harris, scion of the well-known Harris family of Meriwether County, Georgia, and a distant relative of Jefferson Davis. Mr. Harris is a son of a Confederate lieutenant and a grandson of Colonel William Martin of the Confederate army. They have one son, B. C. Harris, Jr., born April 13, 1916.

During the World War Mr. Harris entered war work, being supervisor of the Pittsburg District Ordinance Department. He led the Liberty Loan Drive and received a certificate of honor for registering his department one hundred per cent. Since the War he has been an official in the treasury department of the Government.

Mrs. Harris is an active worker in the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She ever holds up before her son the life and character of Robert E. Lee as an ideal for him to imitate.

She is a member of the Atlanta Chapter of the D. A. R., and was one of the committee that raised the chapter quota for Georgia boys in 1924. She takes an active interest in questions of public moment, having served as press chairman and chairman of citizenship of the East Lake P. T. A., and also Child Welfare chairman. She is a leading member of the DeKalb County League of Women Voters, and was one of the committee that secured the passage of the Ellis Health Law for DeKalb County, and was a member of its first governing board.

Mrs. Harris is an active member of the Methodist Church, a member of the Brenau Alumnae Association, member of the Atlanta Music Club, and was during the World War an efficient worker for the Red Cross. By lineage, character and personal achievements, she ranks as one of the truly representative women of our Southland.



MRS. DAVID ST. CLAIR SIMPSON

MRS. DAVID ST. CLAIR SIMPSON

Mary Josephine Simpson is the youngest daughter of Josephine Mantor Slocum and Orin Winslow Sadler, and was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1886.

On her father's side she traces her ancestry back to the Winslows and to Mary Chilton of Mayflower fame. A piece of whalebone rope from this ship has been a treasured heirloom in the family. On her mother's side her ancestral record goes back to the days of William the Conqueror.

Such forebears as Oliver Hazard Perry, "Neb" Slocum, who spiked the British guns in Boston Harbor, the many illustrious Shermans and the Van Cortlands of New York, create an incentive to noble living rarely surpassed. William Dyer, seven generations back, was the first Commander-in-chief of the old Colonial Navy, one of the founders of Portsmouth and Newport and one of the eighteen to sign the compact making Rhode Island the first place in the world granting religious freedom. His wife Mary was the only woman martyr among the Quakers, having been put to death on Boston Common June 1, 1660, for her religious belief.

Various branches of this family were the founders of Taunton, Reynham and Barkley, Mass., Long Branch, N. J., and Scranton, Penn. The rosters of Harvard and Yale and those of the Revolutionary army embrace many of the family names. The church affiliations have been largely Quaker and Church of England. Our subject is of the Episcopal faith, her mother having been confirmed by Bishop Whipple, the "Apostle to the Indians," of Minnesota.

Mrs. Simpson's parents came to Florida in 1884, thereafter spending the winters at Mount Dora, where they purchased an estate and finally made their home. With intervals of seasons in Pennsylvania, New York and Minnesota, her life has been spent in Florida.

After attending the public schools of Mount Dora, she rounded out her school career at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla. April 19, 1909, she married Davis St. Clair Simpson, of Mount Dora, a descendant of some of the old southern families of Georgia and South Carolina. They have three children, a son, David Samuel, and two daughters, Abby Josephine and Rhoda Carey.

Mrs. Simpson has taken an active and influential part in civic work. Besides being the first woman on the town council, she is Chairman of Parks and a member of the Health and Electric Light Committees. She has been vice-president and president of the Parent-Teacher Association.

She is a member of the Kings' Daughters Circle, a charter member and officer continuously of the Eastern Star Chapter, and a charter member and now (1924) Regent, of the Ochlawaha Chapter D. A. R. Her mother was a charter member of the National Society of this order.

She is active in the work of the Woman's Club, and is Chairman of Visual Education of the County Federation. As a thoughtful student of vital questions and as a progressive leader, she holds a place of honor among those forward looking women who are working intelligently for the development of their state and section.



MRS. HENRY STRICKLAND, JR.

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Alice Harrell Strickland, daughter of Newton Harrell and Mary Harris Harrell, was born in Forsyth County, Georgia, June 24, 1859. Her mother, Mary Harris, was descended from Capt. Thomas Harris, who settled in Virginia in 1611 and was second in command to Thomas Osborn in the Indian Wars of 1622, and member of the House of Burgesses in 1623-37-47; and from William Overton, son of Colonel Overton, Governor of Hull, England, under Oliver Cromwell. Her father, Newton Harrell, served in the Confederate Army under Major Robert Graham. His great-grandfathers were Solomon and Jacob Strickland, brothers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War. (His grand-father, Hardy Strickland, son of Solomon, married his first cousin, Priscilla, daughter of Jacob).

On November 10, 1881, Alice Harrell married Henry Strickland, Jr., a young lawyer and business man of Duluth, Gwinnett County, Georgia. She is the mother of four sons and three daughters. Henry L. and Newton Harrell Strickland were graduated from Georgia Tech. Henry has since travelled on business in Central and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa. Harrell volunteered at the first call in the late World War, saw service in France and with the Army of Occupation in Germany, attaining the rank of Major. Lieutenant-Commander Glenn B. Strickland, a graduate of Annapolis, was in Naval Aviation during the World War. Charlie E. Strickland, a student at Georgia Tech at the beginning of the war, volunteered at age of eighteen and saw service with the Marines in France and Germany. Annie May was graduated from Wesleyan and Georgia Normal and Industrial College and Susie from Brenau. Ellyne was graduated from Brenau at the age of sixteen and from Emory University in law in 1924.

Mrs. Strickland is noted for her progressiveness and love for her church, town and its people. She served one year (the limited time) as President of the Civic Club, during which time through her efforts a clinic was held and twenty children had adenoids and diseased tonsils successfully removed, the operations being performed and the children cared for at her home. Later a baby clinic was held for the benefit of mothers. She served one year (1923) in a most able and business-like manner as Mayor of her town.

In the interest of forestry conservation she donated a tract of land for a community forest to be planted and used by the children of Duluth for educational and recreational purposes, it being the first community forest started in Georgia. A distinctive honor was conferred on Mrs. Strickland in being chosen to represent the typical mother in the movement to honor mothers by planting a white birch tree on Mothers' Day. The idea of planting a Mother's tree originated by Mr. Solan L. Parkes of Reading, Pennsylvania, where the first Mother's tree was planted in 1923.



MRS. JESSE DREW BEALE

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Mrs. Jesse Drew Beale of New York is the youngest daughter of the late Judge John D. Phelan of the Supreme Court of Alabama and his wife, who was a Miss Harris, of Tennessee. Judge and Mrs. Phelan gave four sons to the Southern Army, all of whom were officers, and both were devoted to the principles of the Confederacy. Judge Phelan called a meeting in Montgomery in 1866 for the purpose of organizing the Ladies' Memorial Association of Alabama. Mrs. Phelan was one of the organizers and was the first vice-president of the Association in Montgomery.

Mrs. Phelan's life was one of helpful activity in Church and State, characterized by patriotism and public spirit. The loss of two sons killed in battle, and two made invalids from hardships in war, both dying of consumption, left her a broken hearted woman. Garrett's History of Alabama says of her: "She was one of the foremost women of Alabama and extensively known throughout the State."

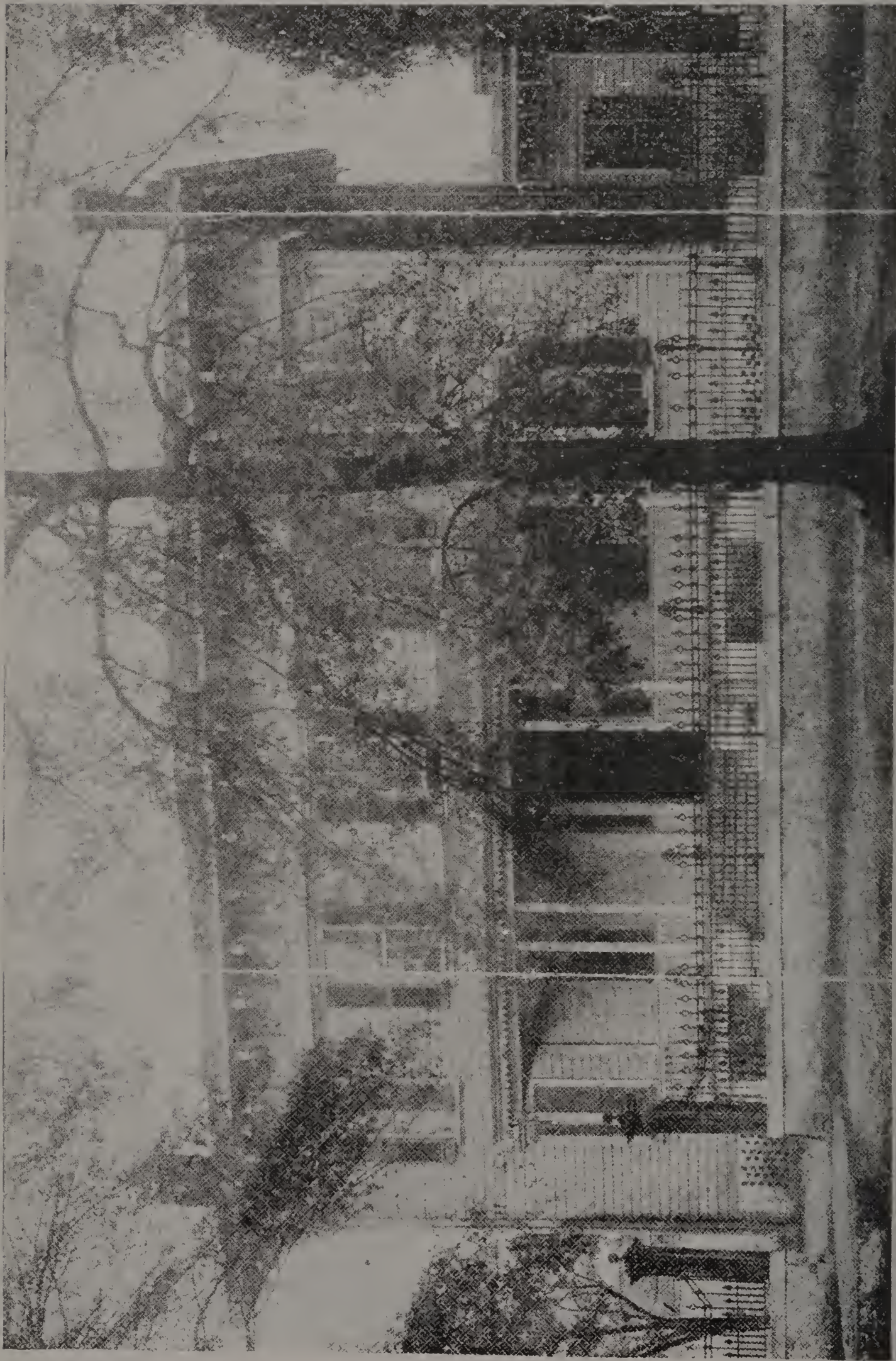
Mrs. Beale inherited her mother's patriotism and love of country, and for twenty-five years she has been an active leader in all undertakings of Church, State, and club life. She has been president of many clubs and organizations of various kinds in Alabama. Her first work in the interest of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was to call a meeting on July 4th, 1896, at her home in Montgomery to organize a Chapter. The Chapter, "The Cradle of the Confederacy," was a large one and accomplished a wonderful work. Mrs. Beale was president for many years.

She was active in organizing the Alabama Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and when calling a meeting in Montgomery at the Council Chamber, on April 8, 1897, she drove her pet horse, known as "The Daughter of the Confederacy," in notifying the Montgomery ladies of the meeting. The record of the splendid work done by the Alabama Division would fill volumes.

Mrs. Beale did much to assist in the erection of the Alabama Mountain Creek Home for Veterans. While living in Alabama, she never missed a General U. D. C. Convention, and participated actively in its deliberations, always having something of interest to bring before the body. In 1904 she was made a vice president and prepared the beautiful U. D. C. ritual, which is read at the opening of General Conventions and all State Division Conventions. She has given liberally in support of U. D. C. works—for charity, patriotism and for social purposes.

In May, 1900, Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of General Robert E. Lee, the greatest general in history, was a guest in her home. A brilliant reception was given her, to which men, women and children came, eager to pay homage to one so distinguished. Every nook and corner in the palatial home was filled with flowers. General Torrence, G. A. R. Commander, and his wife, were stopping in Montgomery, en route for New Orleans. They, too, sent a handsome floral offering of red and white, and this courteous gift met with a hearty reception.

At the meeting of the General U. D. C. in Charleston in 1904, Mrs. Beale was elected a vice-president and served on many committees.



THE FIRST WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

The work which was nearest her heart for twenty-five years was the preservation of the "First White House of the Confederacy," in Montgomery, Alabama, the historic building associated with the period when the capital of the Southern Confederacy was located in Montgomery, previous to its removal to Richmond. A picture of it appears on the opposite page.

She was Regent of the "White House Association" in Alabama, and is now Honorary Life Regent. In 1897 she visited Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter at Beauvoir, Miss., when they were dismantling and packing preparatory to removal to their new home. Through Mrs. Beale's energy and enthusiasm, a carload of articles of sentimental and historic interest were preserved for placing in the "First White House," at Montgomery. These included the pens used by Mr. Davis in writing his famous work, "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," bedroom sets, books and cases, pictures, rugs, curtains, personal effects, bags, trunks, umbrellas, tables—everything that would serve to carry a reminder of the distinguished chieftain.

Governor Joseph Johnson, then governor of Alabama, gave a room in the State Capitol for these sacred relics until the home could be secured. But Alabama finally came to realize the priceless worth of this mansion and in June, 1919, the Legislature passed a bill to preserve the house, and thus a home was provided for the relics and furniture brought from Beauvoir. There is to be a Robert E. Lee and a Stonewall Jackson room. The White House Association is now affiliated with the Memorial Association and meets with their Conventions.

In 1905 Mrs. Beale went to New York to live. She was elected Historian of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and has given talks and original papers at every meeting. She assisted in organizing the New York Division, and was made Historian and is now one of the Honorary Life Presidents.

When America entered the World War in 1917, she induced the chapter to give an ambulance in memory of President Davis, General Lee and Admiral Semmes, and was made chairman of the committee having the matter in charge. A second ambulance was given in memory of General Joseph Wheeler. Mrs. Beale was director of "World War Work" for the New York Division, and manifested her patriotic spirit in many forms of war work.



MRS. WILLIAM OSCAR MITCHELL

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Mrs. William Oscar Mitchell, nee Maynie Garland Tuggle, of Kirkwood, Ga., is one of Georgia's noblest daughters, particularly deserving of honor as a devoted Christian and a leader in the highest forms of Christian work. Born at Union Point, Ga., she is a daughter of Edward Berry Tuggle, a Baptist minister and a gallant Confederate veteran, who fought through the war in Lee's army, and Ella Bledsoe Tuggle.

On the paternal side Mrs. Mitchell is descended from some of the oldest families of colonial days in America, including the Terrells, Hammonds, Battles and Lesters. Her Terrell lineage, from which have sprung so many of the representative men and women of the South, is traced back to King Edward I of England.

On the maternal side she is a descendant of Mark Anthony, who came to America from Holland, and whose ancestral line runs back through the mists of the Middle Ages to the days of ancient Rome. Her mother, Ella Bledsoe Tuggle, was the daughter of a Baptist minister of distinction, who died in Texas at the age of ninety-three, after a remarkably useful career, including the founding of thirty-six Baptist churches. Among her more remote maternal ancestors may also be numbered the Clarks, Carters, and other colonial families of Virginia.

After passing through the Union Point High School, Maynie Tuggle completed her education at Monroe College, Forsyth, Ga., now Bessie Tift College. In 1891 she married William Oscar Mitchell, a rising young attorney, and a descendant of the well known Mitchell family of Spotsylvania County, Virginia, who came over from England in 1740.

In February, 1893, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell moved to Kirkwood, where they have lived continuously ever since. They have one child, H. G. Mitchell, now a prominent business man of Knoxville, Tenn. He married Lois McElreath, of Athens, Ga., and they have three children, Mary Ella, Dorothy and Laura May.

Mrs. Mitchell had taken an active interest in religious and benevolent work before her marriage, being a member of the Sibley Union of the W. C. T. U. of Union Point, and an earnest worker in church, and Sunday school and other activities. After coming to Kirkwood and joining the Kirkwood Baptist Church, she has been recognized as a leader worthy of all praise. She served for years as president of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Kirkwood Baptist Church, as a member of the State Board, W. B. M. U., and as a member of the Woman's Board of the Atlanta Baptist Association. For fifteen years she was District Secretary of this organization.

She served two terms (1918-1919 and 1922-1923) as Regent of the Piedmont Chapter of the D. A. R. At the beginning of the World War she was chairman of the committee on war work of the Piedmont Chapter, a work in which this chapter made a splendid record. In all these varied spheres of activity she has manifested that strong, womanly nobility of character and that elevated conception of service which have won her hosts of friends and an influence which the years cannot efface.



MRS. ALFRED ROBERT SHAW

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Mrs. Alfred Robert Shaw, nee Henrietta Morris Trimble, eldest daughter of James William Trimble and his wife, Bettie Lou Huddleston Trimble, was born in Kanawha County, West Virginia, January 23, 1875, the little town of her birthplace being Clifton, on the beautiful Great Kanawha River.

She received her early education from the public schools and Greenbrier Girls' Seminary at Alderson, W. Va. After finishing school she taught in the public schools of West Virginia for several years. In 1900 she was married to Alfred R. Shaw, engaged in the U. S. Mail Service, and lived in the historical old town of Point Pleasant, W. Va. for four years, when Mr. Shaw was transferred to Columbus, Ohio, where they made their home until 1923.

Mrs. Shaw's Revolutionary ancestors on both sides of her family won renown in their struggle for freedom. She is descended on the paternal side from William Morris—the pioneer of Kanawha Valley. This William Morris 1st. came to this country in 1640 from England. From him descended a long line of prominent men and women—a large number now living in the Virginias. Mrs. Shaw's ancestor, "Major Billy Morris", was in the battle at Point Pleasant, when the whites and Indians engaged in what has been called the first battle of the Revolutionary War. His name is on the monument erected at Point Pleasant to commemorate this battle.

Mrs. Shaw belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution, being a charter member of the Chapter in her home town in West Virginia. This Chapter was formed by twenty-five charter members, all direct descendants of William Morris, of Point Pleasant fame. It is called the William Morris Chapter and on each meeting day a candle is burned in his memory, in a wonderful old brass candlestick, at one time belonging in this old pioneer's home.

She also belongs to the Daughters of the Confederacy, having had four uncles on her father's side who were in active service all through the War between the States. It is this U. D. C. work that has meant so much to Mrs. Shaw. She has been a most enthusiastic, loyal worker in the Ohio Division, having served as State Registrar four years, State Historian two years, and President of her local chapter.

It was while serving as Chapter President, her chapter entertained the Convention and as a courtesy to Mrs. Shaw the ladies were entertained with a reception at the Executive Mansion, given by the wife of Ohio's Governor.

During the World War Mrs. Shaw gave her time and energy without stint in every possible way to serve her country.

She is a charter member of the Woman's Club of Columbus, Ohio, also an active member of the Democratic Woman's Club. Being a member of the Episcopal Church, her religion has always filled a big place in her heart and life.

On her maternal side, the ancestors were of Scotch and English descent, the families being the Huddlestons, McCoys, Jarretts and Humphries, of the Virginias and Kentucky.

From this long line of patriotic ancestors she has inherited a spirit of loyal devotion to the highest ideals of true Southern womanhood, and has in her own life proven in every way worthy of such ancestors.



MARTHA BERRY

MISS MARTHA BERRY

It is impossible to speak of Martha Berry without at the same time thinking of the Berry Schools. A work springing up in the North Georgia mountains which has caused its founder to be acclaimed as one of the women of America who has rendered the most notable service to her generation, well deserves our attention.

Martha Berry was born in Rome, Ga., Oct. 7, 1866, the daughter of Captain Thomas and Francis Rhea Berry. She was educated at the Edgewood School, conducted by Madame le Fevre, of Baltimore, and in 1920 she received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Georgia. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, of the Colonial Dames of America, of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Outside of these briefly stated facts, the biography of Martha Berry is embodied in the wonderful story of the growth and development and the far reaching influence of the Berry Schools, a story as fascinating as one of the tales of the Arabian Nights.

Belonging to one of the most cultured of the old Southern families and the inheritor of the proud social traditions of the old South, Martha Berry, after leaving her Baltimore school found her sympathies drawn irresistably to the mountain children in the vicinity of her home, who were deprived of social and educational advantages, yet in whom she saw great possibilities.

Her first attempt at helpfulness was made in gathering together a few of the children on Sunday afternoon and telling them Bible stories. This effort met with astonishing success.

Then came the inspiration to start a real school, where boys could be given the foundations at least of an education. Out of her own means, in a little one room building on her own farm, a school was opened, a teacher employed and the work begun. As time went on the work expanded, students flocked in, and the need became imperative for plans on a larger scale and with ampler means.

In the winter of 1901 Miss Berry went to New York City. Her first opportunity to present her cause was found in a church in Brooklyn, where on a snowy Wednesday night, to a small gathering, she told the story of her work and received a contribution of fifty dollars. A few days later, a Wall Street financier, after hearing her story in his office, gave her a check for five hundred dollars. As a result of this visit, a solid foundation was laid financially for the larger work on which her heart was set.

There followed years of growth, as the boys flocked in, as a school for girls was added, as new buildings were erected, the teaching force constantly enlarged, and the scope of the work broadened. Today the Berry Schools embrace a group of artistic buildings set in the midst of attractive grounds, where hundreds of boys and girls are taught the manual and domestic arts and set in the highway that leads to honorable success and happy, useful living.



THE CABIN
The Birthplace of the Martha Berry School



MOUNT BERRY CHAPEL

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